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## Poll of Democrats Indicates Mondale Far Ahead of Rivals

By Hedrick Smith  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — With Senator John Glenn continuing to fade and no new challenger emerging strongly, Walter F. Mondale now leads the most commanding lead ever recorded this early in a presidential nomination campaign by a non-incumbent, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News poll.

The nationwide poll, begun im-

mediately after Mr. Mondale's victory in the Iowa caucuses Feb. 20, showed the former vice president as a choice of 57 percent of respondents who said they were likely to vote in a Democratic primary or caucus.

Far back, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson was preferred by 8 percent. Mr. Biden of Ohio and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado each drew 7 percent and former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota had 6 percent. Three other candidates failed badly in the survey, conducted by telephone Feb. 21 to 25.

In a sampling of all registered voters, President Ronald Reagan ran ahead of Mr. Mondale by 49 percent to 37 percent, a slightly narrower margin than Mr. Reagan enjoyed last month. One sign of potential problems for Mr. Mondale is that one Democrat in four chose Mr. Reagan, a Republican — the same proportion that did so in November 1980.

Public approval of the president's handling of his job and his management of the economy remained high among the 1,410 people interviewed in the survey.

But public sentiment shifted against him on foreign policy after its decision on Feb. 7 to remove the U.S. Marine contingent from Lebanon.

For the first time since the surge of popular support after the invasion of Grenada last Oct. 23, more people disapproved than approved of Mr. Reagan's handling of foreign policy, 39 percent voicing approval against 47 percent disapproval.

So far, however, the survey indicated that Mr. Reagan had escaped strong public censure over his Le-

banon policy and the pullback of the Marines.

Endorsing Mr. Reagan's contention at his press conference last Wednesday that foreign leaders were "not going to see us as cutting and running," nearly two-thirds of those polled said they did not consider his decision a failure of foreign policy. Even among the 28 percent who did see it as a failure, only half held Mr. Reagan responsible and 40 percent said it "isn't really his fault."

More broadly, six of 10 people who were surveyed agreed with the statement that putting 1,500 marines into Lebanon was either "a good idea at the time but it didn't work" or with the view that "we should have sent more of them to begin with." One in three said they believed it was "a big mistake to send them at all."

Nearly half said they thought that the United States should withdraw all U.S. Marines and Navy warships from the area.

A one-third minority, asserting that the United States had a responsibility to try to resolve the conflict in Lebanon, backed Mr. Reagan's current policy.

On relations with Moscow, Mr. Reagan faces pressure to shift his policy. By roughly 2-to-1, the respondents said the United States should try harder to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union.

Specifically, an increasing number of people seem to believe greater efforts should be made for arms control agreements. Last month, a Times-CBS News survey showed 58 percent wanted more done on this. This month, the figure rose to 63 percent, possibly influenced by the administration's optimistic statements after the change of leadership in the Kremlin.

Nonetheless, the survey indicated that Mr. Reagan might already be reaping some political benefit from his decision to reduce direct U.S. military involvement in Lebanon by disposing of the controversy over the Marines and allowing attention to shift to domestic issues.

This shift of focus seemed to benefit Mr. Reagan, whose political strength rides heavily on public attitudes toward the economy. This month, 54 percent of the public approved his management of the economy and 56 percent his overall handling of the presidency.

So far, however, the survey indicated that Mr. Reagan had escaped strong public censure over his Le-



Iran says these Iraqi soldiers were captured during the offensive into Iraq.

## U.S. No Longer Taking Active Role In Devising Peace Plan for Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have said that the United States is no longer actively trying to produce a political formula to resolve the conflict in the

United States helped negotiate a State Department official said.

Instead of returning to Lebanon, Mr. Rumsfeld, along with Lawrence H. Silberman, another senior official Middle East adviser, is planning to go to Jordan, Israel, Egypt and other states to discuss the pros-

pects of reviving efforts at broader Middle East negotiations.

[The administration dismissed reports Tuesday that Mr. Rumsfeld was on the brink of resigning but left open the question of his long-range plans, United Press International reported from Washington.

[A State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, denied published reports that Mr. Rumsfeld would resign as the administration's third special envoy to the Middle East after his next trip.]

Although the U.S. diplomatic stance in Lebanon is now reduced to that of an observer, the United States does not intend to pull out entirely, administration officials said.

Monday's comments by officials came as a New York Times-CBS News poll found that only 29 percent of the public felt the United States had a responsibility "to try to resolve the conflict in Lebanon."

Fifty-nine percent said it was not "this country's business."

The U.S. decision was dictated, in part, because President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon has indicated that as a result of pressure from Syria and the Moslem and Druze factions it backs, any political solution would have to include abrogation of the agreement of May 17 between Israel and Lebanon that

House spokesman said. "We still have a considerable diplomatic and military presence there."

As to the shelling of positions behind Syrian lines in Lebanon by U.S. Navy ships over the weekend, he said "the firing takes place if we are fired upon."

In explaining the more passive U.S. diplomatic role, Mr. Hughes said Washington's attempt to bring more stability to Lebanon had not worked.

"We worked hard at it. We lost lives at it. We consider it to have been worthwhile. It may not have been a rewarding experience but it has been selfless from the part of the United States and the other nations who have lost lives in that cause, and it will be seen in that light."

A senior State Department official was critical of Saudi Arabia, which is seeking a peace settlement.

He said the Saudis were working on a formula that calls on Mr.海湾协议 of May 17. Then, the Saudis will produce a statement from Syria saying it will withdraw if Israel does so first, he said, adding, "The Saudis will then come to us and say, 'Why don't you get Israel to agree to withdraw? — which was exactly what the May 17 accord was supposed to accomplish."

## U.S. Doubts Iraq Claim Of Kharg Island Strike

United Press International

WASHINGTON — U.S. surveillance of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal shows that Iraq may not have carried out an air strike against the island at the Baghdad government claimed, U.S. intelligence sources said Tuesday.

Iraq also denied Iraq's claim,

made on Monday, that warplanes attacked the key oil terminal situated in the Gulf off the Iranian coast.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon said

Monday that the U.S. guided-missile destroyer Lawrence fired machine guns and flares to warn off an Iranian patrol plane and a frigate that had approached the Lawrence,

which was operating Sunday in the Strait of Hormuz. The plane closed

to within three miles (five kilometers). The U.S. warship warned off another vessel in the Gulf of Oman the same day.

The destroyer was operating under a U.S.-issued notice to pilots and mariners, warning them not to approach within five miles of U.S. warships in the Middle East.

Iran, in statement carried by the

IRNA news agency, said Tuesday that it would not accept regulations declared by U.S. naval vessels in the Gulf and that Washington would bear responsibility for any incident caused by its action in the Gulf area.

"The Islamic republic announced tonight that it would never recognize baseless limitations set by American Navy ships in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and said the U.S. must bear full responsibility for any incident which might occur in this regard," the IRNA dispatch said.

"This could also be a serious threat to the continuation of this waterway despite the efforts of the Islamic republic of Iran to guard free traffic there," IRNA quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

The U.S. intelligence sources, in disputing the Iraqi claim of an at-

tack on Kharg Island, appeared eager to calm Japanese and Western European fears about a disruption of oil supplies. They said surveillance of the site showed "no flaming tankers, no smoke, no tankers missing and no damage to the island."

A source said of the alleged attack: "It never happened, and that's why nobody's been able to confirm it. It's more a war of words than facts. It's very unlikely there was an attack."

The United States expressed "serious concern" Monday about the alleged Iraqi attack, although the State Department said it was unable to confirm the claim by Bagh-

dad.

The sources said that Japan has been warning its oil tankers to stay away from Kharg Island, adding,

"The Iraqis are getting the results they wanted without doing anything."

In the land fighting, Iran said

Iran was using chemical weapons

in the last three days alone to

treat 30,000.

Neither claim was possible to

verify. Casualty reports from both sides have often been inflated.

Iran reported intense fighting and heavy damage and casualties inflicted on Iraqi forces Monday at Al-Ozayr, 16 miles inside Iraq. The town is in marshland about 60 miles northwest of Basra.

"The fighting, hand-to-hand in some places, dealt severe blows on the Iraqi enemy," the IRNA said in a report monitored in London.

"The battlefield is now filled with burning Iraqi tanks and vehicles with thick smoke covering the area," the agency said. "Over 500 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and hundreds were captured.

Others broke their ranks and joined the Islamic combatants."

IRNA accused Iraq of having introduced chemical weapons in recent days, "causing skin burns, severe membrane irritation and mental disorders."

Iran and Iraq have periodically threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz. The United States has ensured that the waterway remains open for the passage of oil tankers.

U.S. officials, who declined to be identified, said Monday that the Lawrence was in the Gulf on Sunday when the U.S.-built P-3C Orion flew inside the five-mile limit.

Using machine-gun fire and flares, the Lawrence warned off the propeller-driven patrol plane, which was armed with torpedoes and missiles, the officials said. At the same time, they said, the U.S. warship contacted an Iranian freighter by radio and warned it to move away. An official said that the freighter was about 20 miles from the destroyer.

Western Europe and Japan get about 600,000 barrels of oil a day from ships that pass through the strait, and the United States and Canada get another 20,000 barrels a day from the region.

In a separate report on Kharg Island from nearby Abu Dhabi, shipping sources said Tuesday that oil tankers were still loading at the oil terminal despite Iraqi claims.

The Norwegian tanker owners, Bergesen, Sig, Dy & Co., told London shipping brokers that their 280,000-ton tanker Berge King was scheduled to load Tuesday. The company contacted the captain, who said the vessel was waiting to load and was not aware of any attacks in the area, a broker said.

But rumors persisted on London that one or more tankers had been attacked. Insurance underwriters were reviewing insurance premiums, but there has been no move to raise rates.

## U.S. to Offer Compromise in Vienna Force-Reduction Talks

By Robert C. Toth  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has agreed in principle to a new proposal to the Soviet Union at the talks on conventional forces in Europe that could finesse the major disagreement between the two sides on the size of Soviet-bloc forces, U.S. officials have disclosed.

Under the proposal, the United States would turn a blind eye to the size of precisely how many troops the Warsaw Pact nations have in Europe if Moscow would allow a greater degree of on-site inspection of police any agreement reducing conventional forces, the officials said Monday.

A major aim of the offer, whose details are now being discussed with key NATO allies, was "to try to shake things loose" at the Mutual and Balanced Force Re-

duction Talks that are to resume March 16 in Vienna, according to a well-placed U.S. official. In the process, it is hoped the offer will provide an impetus for the Russians also to return to the suspended nuclear arms control talks in Geneva.

"This will be a signal to the Soviets that we're serious about arms control," the U.S. official said.

The Soviets should know that the president is prepared to be quite dramatic in his offer if they are quite forthcoming — much more than they've been — on verification.

The proposal would seek to reduce forces to equal levels through four stages. It also was expected to repeat a U.S. offer to withdraw 13,000 American servicemen if the Russians withdraw 30,000 men, and to acknowledge and build on last year's Soviet offer to set up

higher. Most of the difference is accounted for in Soviet manpower: 530,000, by NATO count; 446,000, according to the Warsaw Pact figures.

NATO has 790,000 ground troops in the comparable area of West Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium. Of the total, 195,000 are Americans.

One knowledgeable U.S. official said the new Western proposal would be intended to permit the Russians to adjust their force structure "to get them off the hook" on the issue. He would not provide details but said that several ideas were presented Monday to European members of NATO and that their comments would help shape the final proposal.

One possibility, a diplomat said, would be for the West to ignore the Soviet support personnel associated with combat troops in Europe.

Temporary job centers also provide written contracts between the women and their employers. Japanese companies have traditionally rejected the notion of written job contracts, preferring verbal commitments, and that has meant major quarrels with part-timers. The contracts spell out wages, hours and benefits, if any, and offer workers some protection.

The Japanese attitude toward (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

INSIDE

■ The Pentagon has started to develop a second-generation anti-satellite weapon. Page 3.

■ Weinberger outpointed E.P. Thompson, a leading anti-nuclear arms advocate, in an Oxford University debate. Page 5.

■ Official visitors to the Midwest may find the language a bit formal. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Prices fell on the New York Stock Exchange, with the Dow Jones industrial average plumping 22.82 points. Page 9.

■ Tension eased between the U.S. and the EC over steel export quotas. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ Rivalry in Portugal increases between the president and prime minister as a new political season approaches.

GRENADE VICTIM — A woman hurt in an attack Tuesday on a store in Jerusalem was helped into an ambulance. At least 21 other people were hurt. Story on Page 2.

Computer Ladies' Changing Japan

New Office Machines Give Women More Job Options

By William Chapman  
*Washington Post Service*

TOKYO — Like most Japanese women, Yaeko Tamada abandoned her job when she married and settled down to the accepted role of raising children and doing housework.

Now, 15 years and three sons later, she is contentedly back in the job market three or four days a week, typing away at an IBM 5550 multipurpose office machine, earning \$6.23 (about 1,450 yen) an hour and aiming for a new career in computerized design and layout.

She is part of the "computer-lady" wave in Japan, a mini-revolution that in one of the world's most traditional societies has quickened the pace at which women are breaking away from the home and into the work force.

Mrs. Tamada is a beneficiary of the microelectronic age that is changing Japan's work habits and social life in many ways, not least by adding some flexibility to a tightly structured work force that usually limited women's jobs to tea service or shopkeeping.

It has brought new jobs with computers, word processors, facsimile copiers and all of the other gadgetry that goes under the name of office automation, known here as "OA."

Until recently, the typical Japanese office was a paper-shuffling shop where communications were handwritten and secretaries rare. Women were expected to work four or five years with a teapot and go back home.

The OA revolution has not produced many glamorous career posi-

tions but it has created an array of part-time clerical jobs and some unexpected opportunities.

Noriko Nagai, 27,

## Gemayel Is Expected To Visit Damascus Soon For Talks With Assad

**BEIRUT** — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who is backing Lebanese Moslem forces, are likely to meet soon, official sources said Tuesday.

In Damascus, diplomatic sources said Mr. Gemayel was expected soon in the Syrian capital, but official sources in Beirut said a meeting would probably not take place until late this week.

(The official Syrian news agency, SANA, said Tuesday night that the talks would be held within 48 hours. The Associated Press reported.)

A meeting would enable the two leaders to discuss the latest efforts to achieve a political solution to factional fighting in Lebanon.

Battles continued Tuesday across the so-called "green line" dividing Christian East Beirut from the Moslem west and in the mountains east of the city.

Mr. Gemayel, who has not been to Damascus since he took office in 1982, was due to travel there Nov. 14, but the trip was called off at the last minute when Mr. Assad fell ill.

Since then, Druze and Shitate Moslem militia have brought Mr. Gemayel's government close to collapse through a series of victories over the Lebanese Army.

The planned meeting follows Mr. Gemayel's reported willingness to scrap the U.S.-negotiated troop withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel. The pact's abrogation is one of Syria's key conditions for backing a settlement.

Syria and the Moslem militia object to the accord because it gives Israel a policing role in southern Lebanon after a withdrawal of Israeli troops occupying the area.

Official Lebanese sources said Monday that Mr. Gemayel was ready to tear up the agreement but wanted assurances from Damascus that Syrian forces occupying north and east Lebanon would also eventually go home.

The sources said public proclamation by Mr. Gemayel of his preparedness to dump the accord with Israel was not a precondition for the meeting with Mr. Assad, as some opposition sources said.

A meeting between Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Assad would follow weeks of Saudi Arabian mediation aimed at ending the fighting in Lebanon and getting warring factions around the negotiating table.

A meeting could clear the way for a resumption of all-party national reconciliation talks in Geneva.

VA, which were broken off last year. Mr. Gemayel wants such a meeting to unanimously back scrapping the accord with Israel and agree on the formation of a new government.

Meanwhile, an anonymous telephone caller claiming to represent the militant Moslem fundamentalist group, Islamic Jihad, said in a call to a news agency in Beirut that the group was giving French troops one week to leave Lebanon.

A French unit numbering 1,250 soldiers is the last of four contingents of multinational force remaining in Beirut.

Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the bombings in October that killed 241 U.S. servicemen and 58 French soldiers.

In Tuesday's fighting, shell bursts, machine-gun fire and snipers' rifles could be heard in many sectors along the green line from Beirut port in the north, through the city center to the shattered southern suburbs.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon Radio said two persons were injured when shells hit a residential area on the east side of the city.

Several deaths and dozens of injuries have been reported from Christian residential areas over the last few days and a Christian militia threatened Tuesday to reply in kind if it continued.

Moslem residential areas have also been hit and Druze radio said Tuesday that shells had hit Druze villages in the mountains.

Heavy artillery was also in action around the town of Souk al Gharb, 15 kilometers (nine miles) south east of Beirut, the army's last significant position in the Chouf mountains.

### ■ Arafat Accuses U.S.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Tuesday his talks with Jordanian officials in Amman were aimed at "laying the bricks jointly so that we can march forward to Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Jerusalem," Reuters reported from Amman.

Addressing a PLO brigade based in Jordan on the third day of his visit, said, "We shall not accept this American-Israeli plot to divide the Arab countries into sectarian states. I am raising the alarm to prevent the spread of this cancer to the Arab body."

Mr. Arafat, resuming talks on a joint approach to Middle East peace after a 10-month break, said, "These discussions shall go on, so that the one, united Jordan-Palestinian march toward Palestine and Jerusalem continues, God willing."

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A Shitate Moslem militiaman manned a checkpoint Tuesday from an office chair at Ouzi Beach near the Beirut airport.

## Craxi: Stepping Where Others Fear to Tread

(Continued from Page 1)

Communists, apparently fearing that strikes and demonstrations were offending the public, called them off.

Proposals to amend the decree have been submitted to Parliament from within the government coalition. Some Christian Democrats suggest special guarantees for the lowest-paid workers; the Republicans are pressing for greater austerity.

Significantly, Socialist spokesmen have emphasized the anti-Communist aspect of the decision to resort to a decree.

Mr. Craxi's move, they indicate, was a calculated attempt to prove that contrary to a frequently cited rule it is possible to govern Italy without the consent of the Communist Party.

Asked how the dominant Christian Democrats could be expected to tolerate a Socialist prime minister, a Socialist Party official answered: "Craxi has shown he is tough and willing to take measures that the Christian Democratic Party knows are necessary but cannot take because it is by definition a party of compromise and mediation."

Others see it as a source of friction that may yet provoke a government crisis.

A Socialist Party official said in an interview: "We are attempting to prove that it is possible to have a social and labor policy without the Communists. We called their bluff. They have always said, 'If you act against us, you act against society because we represent society.'

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Mr. Craxi's basic political plight is that his party commands little more than 10 percent of the vote in national elections compared to 30 percent for the Communists and even more for the Christian Democrats.

Asked how the dominant Christian Democrats could be expected to tolerate a Socialist prime minister, a Socialist Party official answered: "Craxi has shown he is tough and willing to take measures that the Christian Democratic Party knows are necessary but cannot take because it is by definition a party of compromise and mediation."

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Mr. Craxi's move, they indicate, was a calculated attempt to prove that contrary to a frequently cited rule it is possible to govern Italy without the consent of the

## Late Surge by Hart Challenges Mondale In New Hampshire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MANCHESTER,** New Hampshire — Walter F. Mondale's position as Democratic front-runner was threatened by a sudden surge for Senator Gary Hart of Colorado as New Hampshire voters turned out Tuesday for the nation's first primary of the 1984 presidential race.

Polls of voters taken after they cast their ballots appeared to indicate that Mr. Hart would finish ahead of the former vice president. Mr. Hart was the surprise runner-up ahead of Senator John Glenn of Ohio, in the Feb. 20 Iowa caucuses to help pick a presidential candidate.

Mr. Hart moved up dramatically in polls conducted in the closing days of the New Hampshire campaign. A Washington Post-ABC News survey on the eve of the primary showed Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale each getting around 30 percent of the votes, with Mr. Glenn third with 14 percent.

The other contenders, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota, Senator Alan Cranston of California, Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, were far behind.

President Ronald Reagan had only taken opposition on the Republican side and there was a campaign urging Democrats to write in his name on their ballots.

A heavy voter turnout was reported Tuesday morning. State officials said it might be because voters wanted to cast their ballots before the weather worsened. It was raining along the seacoast, with snow and sleet in most of the rest of the state.

Generally it was thought that Mr. Mondale would benefit from bad weather because he has the better organization to turn out supporters under any conditions. But his rivals argued that the Mondale vote was soft and his supporters might not come out in snow.

Mr. Hart went in the sleet early Tuesday and greeted factory workers at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. He stopped short of predicting an upset, saying: "We'll do very well. I don't know what that is going to be."

Even with an impressive showing

in New Hampshire, Mr. Hart would have an uphill fight to keep Mr. Mondale from winning the nomination. The latest CBS News-New York Times nationwide poll gave Mr. Mondale 57 percent among Democrats who said they were likely to participate in primaries or nominating caucuses. Mr. Jackson was far back in second place with 8 percent and Mr. Hart was third with 7 percent.

On the eve of the primary, Mr. Hart was striving to take advantage of a recent surge of support that even Mondale aides acknowledged in their final surveys. Mr. Hart predicted a strong second-place showing, while Mondale officials insisted that the Colorado senator was taking votes from the other candidates, not from Mr. Mondale.

Even though this conservative, sparsely settled state is far from representative of the nation, or even of New England, its primary is considered highly important, both for launching some candidates to national prominence and for ending the hopes of others.

In the Iowa caucuses, the first step in the nomination process, Mr. Mondale took nearly 50 percent of the votes and Mr. Hart was second with 16 percent. Mr. Glenn placed fifth in Iowa.

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart ended their campaigns in contrasting fashion. While Mr. Hart sought to shake every hand available, Mr. Mondale, after an early-morning factory visit in Manchester on Monday, left the state with no plans to return until late Tuesday.

A Mondale official denied that the candidate was cutting his campaigning short because his presence would not add to his support. "He wants to let his organization do their work on the final day and not to distract from their getting out the vote," the official said.

Mr. Mondale said: "I think I'm going to do well, but I'm not going to get into the expectation game. I'm not taking anything for granted."

"I think we've already won in New Hampshire," Mr. Hart said Monday night, noting that he was now being considered a "serious candidate," whereas a few weeks ago he was given little chance of competing with Mr. Mondale.

(WP, UPI, AP, NYT)

## Political Battle Is Seen For Key U.S. Trade Job

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Senator Jake Garn, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, has sought to block the possible nomination of Wendell W. Gunn, a White House trade officer, as assistant secretary of commerce for trade administration, according to trade officials in the administration.

The White House has been preparing to nominate Mr. Gunn since late last year but has hesitated because of the opposition of the Utah Republican, who favors a tough approach to East-West trade policy, the officials said Monday.

Mr. Gunn's candidacy is being pressed especially by political advisers in the White House, the officials said, because as a black in a position of high visibility he could be a political asset in the election year.

A spokesman for Senator Garn did not dispute speculation that the senator might relent on the appointment provided the administration supported him during a Senate-House conference on renewing the Export Administration Act. That law, which expired Tuesday, set the rules under which the president may limit exports of U.S. technology and products. The Senate

is expected to approve an extension this week.

The vehicle for the extension is a bill sponsored by Senator Garn and Senator John Heinz, a Republican of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gunn, who is a special assistant to the president, is seen as favoring greater East-West exchanges because of his earlier association with Pepsico and the Chase Manhattan Bank, two businesses long identified with free East-West trade.

The Senate on Monday softened two provisions of their bill that have been widely opposed by the international business community and by many governments. The provisions would still permit the president to impose import sanctions on foreign companies that violate U.S. export controls. But the Senate attached conditions that seek to give Congress more internal say.

A bill that passed in the House in October does not contain import sanctions. Opponents are hoping to strike out the provisions in the House-Senate conference. The opponents argue that the provisions may be used as instruments of trade protection.

Under current law, the United States can bar a foreign violator of export controls from being supplied from the United States.

Under compromises approved by voice vote on the Senate floor Monday, the president may impose import sanctions under two conditions: first, if, in the case of foreign policy controls, the sanctions are consistent with the rules laid down by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and second, if, in the case of national security controls, a majority of the 15 nations belonging to the Coordinating Committee for Export Controls agrees that the company is in violation.

Some analysts speculated that Senator Garn would relax his opposition to Mr. Gunn if the administration shifted toward the Garn-Heinz version of the bill in the conference.

Mr. Gunn confirmed that he was a candidate. But he said it would be improper to discuss the situation.

## Veteran Envoy Expected To Replace Eagleburger

The Associated Press

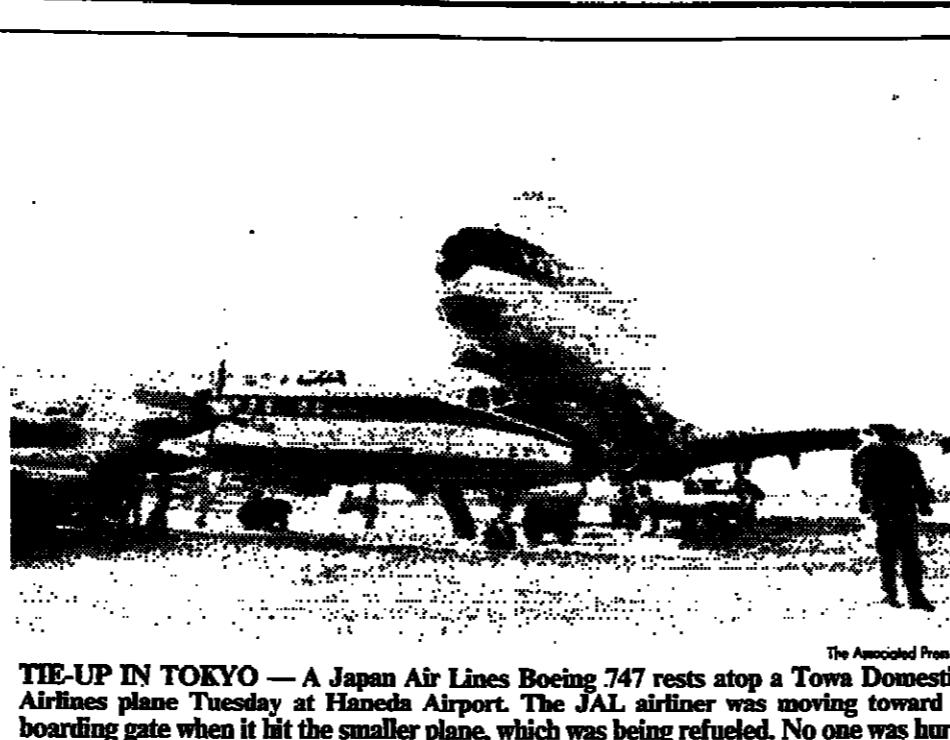
**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan is expected to appoint Ronald I. Spiers, a career diplomat, to replace Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who is retiring as undersecretary of state for political affairs, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Spiers, 58, has served as undersecretary for management since last year. He also has been ambassador to Pakistan, Turkey and the Bahamas and director of both the Bureau of Intelligence and Research and the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. U.S. officials said last week that Mr. Eagleburger would step down as undersecretary later this year.

**SKY** FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION CHANNEL PROGRAM, WEDNESDAY 29th FEBRUARY

G.M.T.	17.00	CARTOON TIME
	17.05	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
	18.05	FANTASY ISLAND
	18.55	THE KID FROM NOT-SO-BIG
	20.30	THE NATURE OF THINGS
	21.20	WAYNE & SHUSTER
	21.45	BLACK WIDOW SPIDER
	21.55	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

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TIE-UP IN TOKYO — A Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 rests atop a Towa Domestic Airlines plane Tuesday at Haneda Airport. The JAL airline was moving toward a boarding gate when it hit the smaller plane, which was being refueled. No one was hurt.

## Court Halts Execution of Alabaman Whose Accomplice Was Electrocuted

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

**ATLANTA** — A U.S. appeals court has struck down the death sentence of an Alabama convict whose accomplice in a murder had been executed under the same law.

Wayne Eugene Ritter and his partner, John Louis Evans Jr., were condemned to death in 1977 for the murder of a pawnbroker. Edward Nassar, of Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Ritter were convicted of robbing Mr. Nassar and then shooting him in the back in 1975 as his two young daughters watched. The two men were arrested after a 73-day crime spree that the police said included nine kidnapings, two extortions, 37 armed robberies and the murder of Mr. Nassar, of Mobile, Alabama.

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Mr. Evans

# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Defogging UNESCO

President Reagan has until year's end to reconsider the decision to quit the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. A panel named by the State Department is being asked to urge a change of heart, for these reasons:

1. It is better to "stay in" and use America's influence — and financial support — to keep UNESCO from becoming even shittier in its anti-Western bias and sloppier in its spending.

2. It is unfair for any single member to expect Third World nations to renounce their often windy but sincerely held views.

3. The single most objectionable UNESCO effort, to interfere with press freedoms internationally, has already been abandoned.

4. Despite its failings, UNESCO has done much good, notably through its literacy campaign in poorer nations.

But UNESCO's recent behavior belies the first reason. Only under the threat of a U.S. withdrawal did the organization give urgent attention to longstanding Western complaints. Its annual budget has grown by profligate leaps to \$240 million, a fourth contributed by the United States. A new willingness among UNESCO leaders to discuss overdue management reforms suggests that withdrawal has strengthened, not weakened, U.S. influence.

The trouble with the second reason is that it overlooks the influence of UNESCO's secretariat — Third Worlders abusing their authority to promote their own agendas. In theory, UNESCO's general conferences have plenary authority. In practice, the secretariat writes agendas and proposals. Thus, the conferences

became imitations of the General Assembly, drawing UNESCO into campaigns for disarmament, global economic reform, human rights debates and other political issues.

Why object to that? Because it is duplicative, a waste of time and money and an impediment to what UNESCO might accomplish, by consensus, for education, science and culture.

And there lies the flaw in Reason 3. A decade ago the UNESCO secretariat and its chosen experts began urging a new "information order," ostensibly to address Third World grievances about the distortions in Western news reports.

But the Soviet Union exploited this grievance to mount an attack on Western-style freedoms and sought to write codes that would justify state control of news and journalists. After much Western protest, UNESCO backed down. Proposals for licensing journalists and legitimizing censorship were indeed rejected. But why should democratic societies ever have to compromise their ideas of freedom with totalitarian governments?

Reason 4 is reason enough to keep the question open, to see what effect the threat of withdrawal can have. Despite its meanderings, UNESCO has promoted some admirable programs in schools and laboratories, museums and libraries. Its thousands of publications in 70 languages do fulfill its mandate to "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge."

If UNESCO shows a willingness to add to this work and drop the rest, Americans might again become eager, generous participants.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Europe's Disillusion

The rise and decline of the European Community begins to sound like a moral fable. When the West Europeans were living in great fear and destitution after World War II, they courageously embarked on a radical idea. They began to build a supranational community, each country sacrificing a measure of its sovereignty for the larger benefit of its people and their neighbors. Then, as Europe grew secure and rich, not least because the European Community was highly effective, the old national jealousies and irritations began to reassert themselves. To celebrate its success, politics could afford to be trivial.

In the past few weeks a succession of eminent Europeans, including the French and British foreign ministers, have warned publicly that the Community will be in danger of collapse if it cannot resolve the immediate financial quarrel. Collapse is not likely, but this winter it has become a real possibility. The financial quarrel is the kind of thing that afflicts most governments most of the time — not enough money to finance the farm subsidies — compounded by a rancorous dispute over the fairness of the distribution formulas. It is serious, but is also pretty routine. If Europe's politicians in their present mood cannot solve this one, what can they solve?

Agricultural reform is always hard, as Americans have good reason to know. But the degree to which it has discredited the European Community suggests that the political support for European ideals has already faded in important ways. Why? The conventional expla-

nation is that the European economies are in trouble, which sours tempers. Maybe so; but the European economies are immensely wealthier and more stable today, even after four years of recession, than they were in 1957, when the Community was founded.

Perhaps somewhere under the surface lies the fundamental debate over the nature of the Community — whether it is to follow Jean Monnet's vision of a united Europe or revert to Britain's original concept of a trading area with minimal political implications.

But if that is the question, it is not being expressed. The wrangling is all over tax rates and rebates and grossly excessive production quotas that mean high food prices. The whole affair is a triumph of bureaucratization in the sense that the issues are highly technical and not very interesting, except as they contribute to the air of disillusion that is hanging over Europe this season.

Europeans sometimes lament the sad fate that has left them squeezed between the Russians with their vast hordes on one side and the Americans with their vast undeserved wealth on the other. But the 10 countries of the European Community, taken together, have a population larger than the Soviet Union's. They also have a total economic output only very slightly less than that of the United States. If they have less power than the so-called superpowers, it is not for a lack of resources. The reasons must lie in the style of political organization they have chosen.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### A Call to Marcos's Opposition

The party of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. voted Sunday to participate in the May 14 elections. This is a welcome and responsible move by the Philippine opposition, which has heretofore been chasing its tail with pointless arguments about strategy and tactics and ultimatums to President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

What the opposition is worried about, of course, is that the May elections will be neither free nor fair. But President Marcos should be

given the benefit of the doubt until he proves he does not deserve it. The elections by themselves will not topple Mr. Marcos from power. But if Salvador Laurel is right, and the opposition manages to gain 60 percent to 70 percent of the seats in the National Assembly, the opposition would then gain the office of speaker, the person next in line for the presidency.

This would turn the Philippines back on the path of democracy. We have a sneaking suspicion that President Marcos would not look with disfavor on this development.

— The Jakarta Post.



*Editor's note: This 1934 cartoon stands in for the customary daily extracts from our pages 75 and 50 years ago, which will reappear tomorrow. Neither 1909 nor 1934 was a leap year.*

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## The Iowa Coronation: No Better Way?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — As the Iowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary of 1984 pass mercifully into history, they have raised again the serious question whether there is no better way to pick a presidential nominee.

Academics, politicians and journalists have been asking that question since 1972 (the first election year to combine lots of primaries and lots of television) and 1976 (when federal campaign subsidies added lots of candidates). But the scramble among Democrats for the dubious privilege of running against Ronald Reagan seems the worst yet.

Does anyone pretend that Walter Mondale's victory in the Iowa caucuses — such as they were, with only 15 percent of the state's Democrats bothering to vote — actually means that he had either the best qualifications among the eight contenders or the support of a majority of Democrats across the country?

Of course not. The victory only means that Mr. Mondale won the most delegates in a small-population state that is not very representative of the nation, and one that probably will go Republican next November. Yet he was crowned as Iowa's Democratic voter, rather, by news reporters for press and television, and by the pundits and poll-takers who feed information to reporters.

The point is not that this highly professional group may be wrong.

The problem is that its judgments, feeding on the many polls and observations, approach unanimity and thus dominate the headlines, the news broadcasts and the daily political commentary. That, in its turn, means that these judgments tend to become self-fulfilling prophecies.

Potential Glenn voters in New Hampshire, for example, reading

that he had been left for dead in Iowa, may well have turned elsewhere. Surely Mr. Glenn was hurt by a poll published in Iowa the Sunday before the caucuses on

participants had a chance to vote.

Similarly, Gary Hart — having been dismissed as an also-ran for most of last year — was elevated into serious contention on the strength of 15 percent of the votes of about 89,000 Iowa Democrats, against Mr. Mondale's 49 percent. John Glenn was considered virtually the clear-cut winner of the race before his real strength can be tested nationwide (I am not suggesting that he does not have it, only that it cannot be proved in Iowa and New Hampshire). A lesser-known candidate with fewer dollars may be eliminated before he can demonstrate what may turn out to be powerful national appeal. Late starters need hardly even contemplate the race.

Worse, the system inevitably emphasizes the horse race (who is winning?) rather than issues and qualifications (who is the most reliable horse for all seasons?).

The Democrats added to the problem this year by scheduling Iowa only a week before New Hampshire. Such a short interval multiplied in the latter the advantages claimed for Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart in the former, and made the damage to Mr. Glenn and others even harder to overcome.

Still, the main problem lies with

press and broadcasters, whose inflated presentations of these minor early tests project them into undue

prominence and influence.

And for that, there is no defense in the public's right to know.

these early votes out of proportion.

The dangers are obvious. A well-financed, well-known, politically knowledgeable candidate like Walter Mondale may close out the race before his real strength can be tested nationwide (I am not suggesting that he does not have it, only that it cannot be proved in Iowa and New Hampshire).

A lesser-known candidate with fewer dollars may be eliminated before he can demonstrate what may turn out to be powerful national appeal. Late starters need hardly even contemplate the race.

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And for that, there is no defense in the public's right to know.

The New York Times.



## America Should Be Patient With the Philippines

By William E. Colby

WASHINGTON — The scenario unfolding in the Philippines looks depressingly familiar.

Vast protest movements fill the streets of Manila. An authoritarian president shows signs of physical deterioration. Armed Moslem and Communist rebels battle the military in the countryside. The security forces have some unexplained role in the murder of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Moderate opposition leaders call for the removal of U.S. military bases vital to the strategic balance in Southeast Asia. The national debt exceeds \$25 billion and an enormous payment,

It is easy to cry havoc, to believe that the regime of Ferdinand E. Marcos is tottering and that the Philippines will turn as hostile to the United States as Iran or Nicaragua. But a cooler and closer look at the Philippines reveals more differences than similarities to those unfortunate countries. It may be that the Marcos regime is coming to an end, but the cultural, political and social fundamentals of the Philippines argue for a better result than occurs elsewhere.

Even in the short term, it can be said that President Marcos is handling the situation with considerable skill. By officially ignoring but not suppressing the noisy demonstrations, he allows an outlet for the irrepressible Philippine personality. He has forbidden police and security forces to use ammunition when facing demonstrators, thus avoiding an escalation of violence. His gradual concessions — in the formation of the commission investigating the murder of Mr. Aquino, changes in the constitutional structure to revive the office

of vice president, and agreement to revise voting lists for coming legislative elections — do not satisfy opposition demands for an end to his authoritarian rule, but they do drain some intensity from the struggle to depose him.

The Moslem insurgent effort is limited to a single region and does not threaten the state. But it will remain a continuing security infection requiring long-term political skill and security attention comparable to a Northern Ireland or Basque problem. The Communist effort is only the most recent of many guerrilla campaigns in the Philippines since the 1950s — campaigns that the Philippines bureaucracy and security forces have learned to contain, if not eliminate. The opposition to Mr. Marcos may be strident and sincere, but it fragments whenever it has an opportunity to take power, and is thus limited in its effect.

The real struggle under way is to revive the Philippine political system and ensure a smooth process of succession after the Marcos regime. Rhetorical hyperbole, regional political bosses and wealthy establishmentarians will continue to play a role on the Philippine political scene. We can anticipate a series of crises and turmoil as Mr. Marcos struggles to retain power against those who oppose him or as his wife, Imelda, backed by some of the military, strives to succeed him.

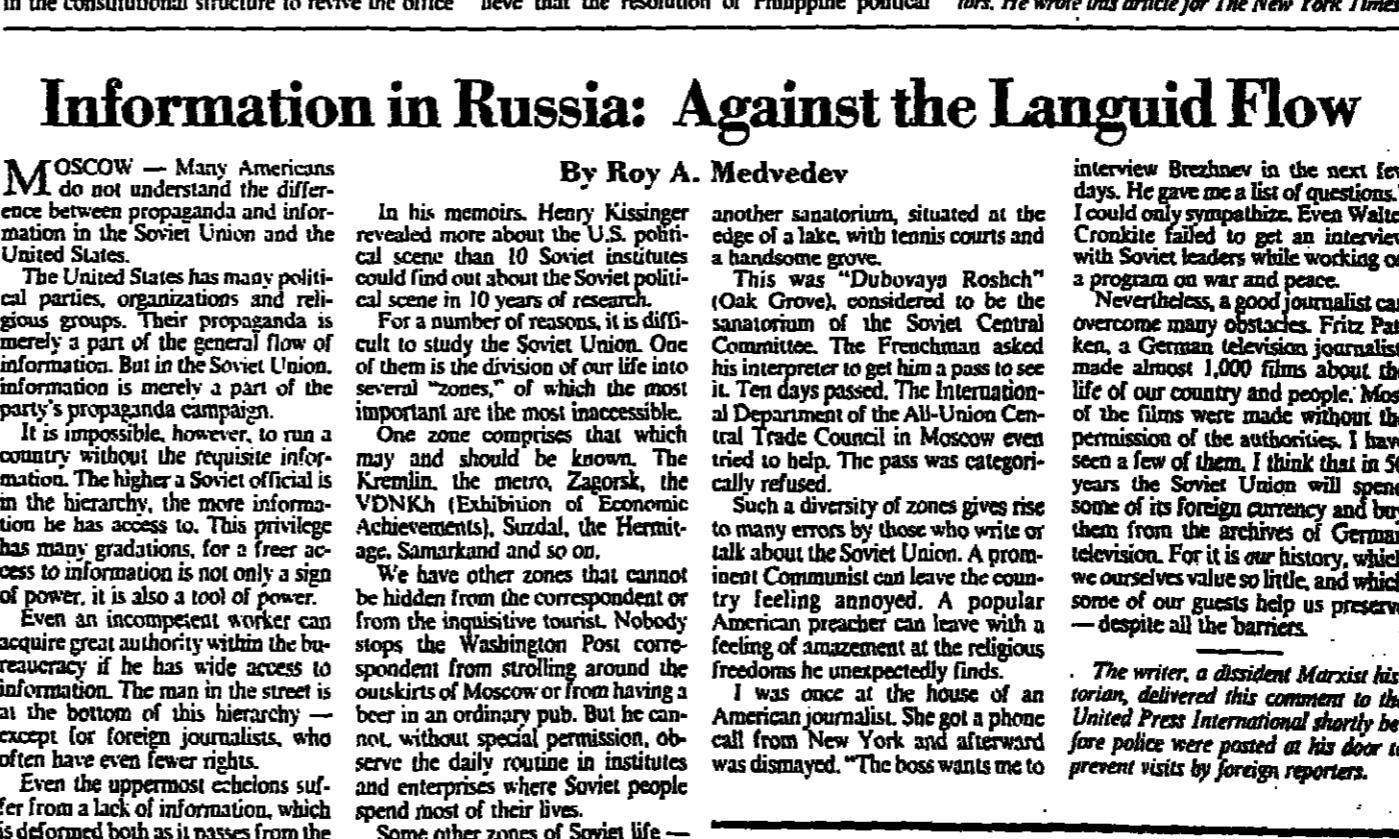
But, most importantly, all Filipinos, from Marcos authoritarians to strident opponents, believe that the resolution of Philippine political

conflict must ultimately be reviewed at the ballot box. Philippine democratic practices bear a remarkable resemblance to those in the western United States during the 1880s and 1890s, with problems of vigilante groups, corrupt political bosses and intense factionalism. But the basic reliance on the voter, however much effort is made to manipulate him or her, ensures that the outcome will be acceptable, if not ideal, to the Philippine people as a whole.

Against this background, the U.S. connection is vital. Ties between Filipinos and Americans exceed U.S. links with most other peoples in the world. Millions of Filipinos look warmly to their relatives in the United States and to their American democratic heritage. Many Americans feel a responsibility for the success of the colony they freed. Economic relationships are intense. The Philippines' military dependence on U.S. strategic support is matched by America's need for the military bases made available at Clark Field and Subic Bay.

Americans must make a serious effort to understand Philippine politics. They must be patient with its temporary carelessness and look beyond the limited question of support or resistance to the Marcos regime, helping the Philippines to meet its real economic and social challenges.

The writer, director of Central Intelligence from 1973 to 1976, is a lawyer and senior advisor to International Business Government Counselors, an organization that analyzes country risks for investors. He wrote this article for The New York Times.



## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Don't Blame Reagan

the nation was going to pay for it.

President Reagan is not personally funding combat operations but combat readiness, and defense spending is still far below 1960s levels as a share of GNP and of total spending. Also, the president has taken the most fiscally responsible approach to Great Society programs that had grown 9 to 10 times in real terms since the Johnson years. They will not grow at all during the 1980s.

Mr. Reagan has shown an openness to revenue increases — in this year's budget request with loopholes closing measures to raise \$41 billion over the next three years, in particular for the 1982 tax bill (which will raise revenues of \$150 billion or more through 1986) and on the Social Security compromise. All of this was done without destroying the economy.

tives needed to rebuild the economy.

The president's fiscal 1985 budget proposes continued domestic spending restraint. The Times failed to acknowledge that he has acted repeatedly for domestic cuts of almost twice what he had received from Congress. Now he is seeking bipartisanship agreement on further deficit reductions through negotiation with Congress, which is proving to be difficult. If blame is to be assigned for the deficit problem, it must be more severe than anticipated, refusal of Congress to accept more than \$200 billion in proposed budget savings in the 1982-86 period is an important reason.

JOSEPH R. WHITNEY JR.  
Deputy Director  
Office of Management and Budget

High Tech  
Smokescreen  
And Politics  
W.

## Moslem Riot In Nigerian Town Kills 60

Military Governor Claims Extremists Are Quelled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — Moslem extremists using axes, machetes and guns rioted in the northeast town of Jimeta, killing at least 60 people and injuring about 50, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Tuesday.

The riot began Monday when followers of the outlawed Moslem extremist group began attacking other town residents, the agency said, quoting police sources. Jimeta is located outside Yola, the capital of Gongola state, 500 miles (800 kilometers) northeast of Lagos.

The town's market area was burned and three policemen were killed, the agency said. Forty persons were reported arrested.

Officials in Lagos said Yola's airport was closed. Cars entering and leaving the city were being searched.

A film, broadcast by state-run television late Monday night, showed burning buildings and streets strewn with bodies.

It showed bodies of persons allegedly hacked to death by rioters thought to be followers of a fundamentalist Moslem, Muhammad Marwa Maitaisine, who died in riots three years ago.

Paramilitary police battled all day to quell the unrest while army units were on standby, the television reported.

One group involved in the fighting took hostages and was holding out against police, the news agency said. But Lieutenant Colonel Cyril Ifezeze was quoted as saying, "The situation is well under control." Colonel Ifezeze is acting governor of Gongola state under the military regime that seized power Dec. 31 from the civilian government led by President Shehu Shagari.

The agency quoted hospital sources as saying that of the 60 bodies counted at the Yola Specialist Hospital, 57 had suffered "machete, ax or sword cuts" and the other three had been shot to death.

Authorities blame the Maitaisine group for stirring up trouble in Nigeria's predominantly Moslem north, in Kano in 1980 and in Maiduguri in 1982.

(Reuters, AP)



United Press International

Cars filter through the truck blockade at the Brenner Pass.

## Italian Police End Fiery Brenner Protest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Italian police reopened the Brenner Pass to motorists Tuesday after 30 striking truck drivers blocked it to all traffic with burning tires for several hours, a customs official said.

About 100 police were called in when the drivers, protesting Italian customs procedures, tried to extend a six-day blockade to private motorists as well as freight haulers.

Government officials said an interministerial group would meet Thursday to study ways of simplifying the procedures in line with other European Community countries.

"We have been telling them for years about the border problems," said Giacomo Sarzana, president of the main Italian

More than 2,000 trucks are

blocking the pass to freight, with drivers saying they will extend the strike indefinitely. A spokesman for a committee representing 3,000 drivers from eight countries said that had decided to continue the Brenner blockade after an all-night meeting at the Kiefersfelden crossing point on the West German-Austrian border.

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"We have been telling them for years about the border problems," said Giacomo Sarzana, president of the main Italian

(AP, Reuters)

## Spanish Election Brings Instability To Regional Basque Government

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

MADRID — A new element of instability has crept into the Basque government of northern Spain as a result of last Sunday's elections for a regional parliament. How it will affect the long and

### NEWS ANALYSIS

tortuous process of coming to terms with violent separatists there is difficult to determine, officials say.

The party that has governed for the last four years, the moderate but still intensely regionalist Basque Nationalist Party, made a strong showing although it lost an effective working majority.

Officials say this means that the party and its leader, Carlos Garaikoetxea, will either have to form an open coalition with one of the minority parties or try to govern on an issue-by-issue basis.

The big winners, psychologically, appear to have been the Socialists, who rode a wave of public anger over the assassination of one of their candidates, Enrique Casas Vila, in an uncontested second place. The Socialists control the central government in Madrid. Much of the campaign was an exchange of accusations between Vitoria, the Basque capital, and Madrid.

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The radical nationalist coalition Herri Batasuna, which is closely linked to the separatist guerrilla organization ETA, lost a bit of ground. But it still showed that, come what may, a seemingly irre-

durable hard core of 15 percent or so of the 1.5 million Basque electorate subscribes to its dream of an independent Basque state. ETA is a Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

Much of the complicated gyrations and machinations of Basque politics revolves around these three parties and their respective constituencies. So does the groping, tugging, stressful relationship between Vitoria, the Basque capital, and Madrid.

The dispute has grown, not diminished, in the last year and a half, and relations between the Basque government and Madrid are at their lowest level in years.

Silently put, the Madrid Socialists regard the Basque Nationalist Party as a group of dyed-in-the-wool nationalists who have not taken enough positions in helping to stamp out violence. The Basque Nationalist Party may condemn the extremist tactics of Herri Batasuna and ETA, this line of thinking runs, but appears perfectly willing to capitalize on them to extract more and more powers of autonomy from Madrid.

The Basque Nationalist Party, for its part, looks on the Socialists as favoring decentralization in philosophy but not in practice, that they balk when it comes to actually giving over rights to run social welfare or education or the local police, as was agreed in 1979.

Mr. Garaikoetxea says he believes that only an accelerated policy of transferring powers to the autonomous government will gradually isolate ETA from its base of popular support, not more efficient police measures or tougher anti-terrorist laws.

"There is a basic difference in views," a Spanish journalist said.

## South Lebanon Region Could Suffer If UN's Force Moves On to Beirut

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

TIBNIN, Lebanon — The United Nations force that came to Lebanon's southern hills in 1978 was called an interim unit. More than five years later, it is still here and it has taken on an air of permanence, comfortable in its surroundings, at ease with its mission.

Suggestions that the force be moved to the ravaged urban canyons of Beirut, as currently being discussed at the UN Security Council, inevitably raise the question: What would happen in southern Lebanon if the UN reduced its presence to send troops into the capital?

One fear is that the UN enclave in the area, a relatively peaceful place, might again fall prey to forces out to expand their areas of influence, such as the Israeli-backed militiamen being recruited from the local Shiite Moslem population.

"I think the local people would be very sorry to see us go," said Commandant Pat O'Sullivan, the spokesman for the 645-man Irish contingent, which is part of the 3,800-member detachment from 10 nations currently attached to what is officially called the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, or UNIFIL. "They are probably more worried about us going to Beirut than anyone else."

While there have been no formal orders for soldiers to move from here to the capital, the UN units in southern Lebanon are the most conveniently placed to take over from the international forces in Beirut. According to reports from New York, the French proposal for a UN force to replace the multina-

tional units in Beirut suggests that soldiers from the force in southern Lebanon fulfill the task.

From interviews with local officials, the consensus among people in this area seemed to be that the departure of the UN force would open the way for penetration by militiamen either drawn by Israel from the Shiite population or grouped under the banner of the late Major Saad Haddad, a renegade Lebanese Army officer whose Christian militia is supported by Israel.

UNIFIL's mandate, initially, was to take up positions along the Israeli-Lebanese border, but Israel pre-empted the deployment by establishing control over a slice of land north of the frontier under the command of Major Haddad.

To the north of the UN force's positions, disparate Palestinian factions, since pushed out of southern Lebanon by Israel's 1982 invasion, sought to penetrate UN lines to infiltrate toward Israel. Israel, for its part, kept up pressure to move north with its militia surrogates.

Thus, on one chill day in 1979, in the village of Shabqa near here, a joint Israeli-Christian militia armored column moved into the area under Israeli control. The Israeli soldiers held their ground and the column turned back.

In its years in Lebanon, the UN force has lost 97 soldiers, 17 of them Irishmen, some killed in action and some in accidents.

A journalist who reported on earlier events and returned here last week noticed a marked difference. For one thing, the UN troops are not as embattled as they were when their positions lay between

the opposing forces, which had their own code names — "de facto forces" for Major Haddad's men and "armed elements" for the Palestinians.

Moreover, economic life in this hilltop town has emerged from the bleak depression it was in a few years ago. People now build houses and till fields. "We are now oriented toward a presence in the village," Commandant O'Sullivan said. "We are playing an internal security role and preserving the peace in our area."

A traveler crossing Lebanon in recent days from north to south gained an impression that the southern areas under UN control were more relaxed than other places. But there are still some modest challenges reflecting the change in the UN role from that of a buffer between opposing forces to that of a force countering infiltration.

Israel, for instance, is seeking to set up local militias, handing out arms and uniforms to those Shiite villagers willing to risk the reproach of their own people by acting as Israel's surrogates. The prevention of militia buildup now seems to be the main UN task in southern Lebanon.

The resolution offered by France in New York provides for UN troops to protect civilian populations in Beirut. But, the officials said, such protection in Lebanon's blood-stained context would be difficult to achieve without seeming to be partisan, since situations would arise in which nothing short of force would provide protection and UN neutrality might be jeopardized.

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## Weinberger Outpoints a Nuclear Arms Opponent

Defense Secretary Defends American Ethics in Oxford University Debate

By Barton Gellman

Washington Post Service

OXFORD, England — The Oxford Union Society pitted U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger against E.P. Thompson, a leading intellectual of the European disarmament movement, in a debate that was more conspicuous for its clash of styles than for its content.

Mr. Weinberger, here to defend the ethics of U.S. foreign policy, won the audience's approval in the end. Monday night, 271 votes to 240.

The Union, proving ground for budding student politicians, puts a premium on flamboyance, wit, rhetoric and appeals to emotions. Performers, not logicians, tend to win its debates.

Yet Mr. Weinberger, speaking against the proposition "that there is no moral difference between the foreign policies of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.," answered Mr. Thompson's eloquence with a civics lesson.

Mr. Thompson, a historian and co-founder of European Nuclear Disarmament, compared the United States and Soviet Union as "born-again Christians on the one side and still-born Marxists on the other."

The truckers want round-the-clock customs clearance on four lanes, ban on strikes by customs officials, compensation for losses and guarantees that those taking part in the blockade will not be prosecuted. Although an Italian draft bill provides for 850 new customs workers to improve the service, the truckers say it fails to deal with the problem of formalities, which can take up to six hours for a single truck.

Raising his voice and turning to Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thompson said, "I want to ask, while Mr. Weinberger is here, what is this quarrel about?"

"It is very simple," Mr. Weinber-



United Press International

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, right, meets his opponent for a debate at Oxford University Monday night, the historian and nuclear disarmament advocate, E.P. Thompson.

ger replied when his turn came.

"It's all about freedom. Individual, personal, human freedom and whether we and our children will be allowed to exercise it."

What the United States does, Mr. Weinberger said, is "based on the consent of the governed." Soviet morality, by contrast, "is based on what is best for Soviet Communism at any given time."

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Weinber-

ger had no direct exchanges.

The most dramatic moments came when students — interrupting his speech by formally approaching

the speakers' dais — challenged Mr. Weinberger's assertion that the consent of Americans was justification enough.

"Is it not true," asked Geoffrey O'Brien, to rousing applause, "that your country controls many corrupt puppet governments? What is the difference between the superpowers than the superpowers?"

Raising his voice and turning to Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thompson said,

"I want to ask, while Mr. Weinber-

ger is here, what is this quarrel about?"

"It is very simple," Mr. Weinber-

not — can be changed by the voters."

Andrew Sullivan, 21, a former Union president and organizer of the debate, cut in to ask, "Do you think an immoral act becomes acceptable because we have the choice to do it or not? If you are beaten and tortured by those regimes, is it a more moral act because Congress approves of it instead of some general?"

Mr. Weinberger drew boos and hisses by repeating, "Whether you think our policies are moral or not, our people can change them."

31.1 percent of the seats in the lower house of parliament. Their holdings now stand at 22.1 percent.

Referring to the Socialists' performance in the Dec. 18 election, Mr. Ishibashi said that "seeking to take over the government with 20 percent of the votes is nothing but a dream of a dream." He told convention delegates that "holding no ideals is as bad as holding no ideals," and added that "the people demand realistic policy."

Failure to create a "new Socialist Party," he warned, would invite voters to turn back again to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which suffered a setback Dec. 18.

He also said that instead of cooperating with the Communist Party in elections, as the Socialists have done in the past, the Socialists' focus would shift to the No. 2 opposition party, the middle-of-the-road, neo-Buddhist Komei (Clean Government) Party.

Mr. Ishibashi said that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was the "worst and most reactionary" leader Japan has had since the end of World War II. He said that opposing what he called Mr. Nakasone's policy of "transforming Japan into a military giant" would remain the Socialists' top policy aim for the present.

## Japanese Socialists Ease Opposition to Army

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — The Japan Socialist Party, the leading opposition group, officially recognized for the first time Tuesday the "legal existence" of Japan's 239,000-man armed forces and the "vital" importance to Japan of economic ties with the United States and Western Europe.

It also approved a new formula for bringing about an unarmed, neutral Japan, which wiped out a pledge the Socialists have made ever since their founding in 1955 to abolish the so-called Self-Defense Forces immediately should they assume control of the government.

The shift away from two of the fundamental elements of the Marxist philosophy that has dominated the party from its beginnings was approved in a 1984 campaign program adopted at a two-day convention that ended Tuesday.

It represented the first officially approved result of efforts proclaimed by the Socialists' new chairman, Masashi Ishibashi, to implant among Japanese voters the image of a "new Socialist Party" — one that can be trusted to run a government.

However, Mr. Ishibashi, who took over as the Socialist leader in September, had to beat down criticism from the far-left wing of his party to win approval for the vague and, to some, self-contradictory view of the Self-Defense Forces.

Christianne Fando, a local lawyer acting on behalf of the strikers, came after they received assurances that Justice Ministry officials in Paris were reviewing the status of about 700 Spanish exiles in the French Basque country, the sources said.

The decision

## INSIGHTS

# Scientists See Forests Declining In Eastern U.S. Due to Pollution

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Rapidly accumulating evidence indicates that forests throughout the Eastern United States, not just in isolated spots in the Northeast, are in decline, perhaps seriously.

There is no scientific consensus on the cause and significance of the decline, but evidence gathered so far points to man-made pollution as the chief suspect.

Some scientists are worried that some of the symptoms are similar to those that eventually led to a dramatic decline in Central European forests.

New research has shown that some species of softwood trees are losing their foliage, dying and failing to reproduce at high elevations in the southeastern part of the Appalachian Mountains. Until recently, observations of forests throughout the nation had found such problems only in the Northeast.

Equally disturbing, in the view of some scientists and foresters, are data from a number of studies and a survey by the U.S. Forest Service showing a large-scale, rapid and simultaneous drop in the growth rates of at least a half dozen species of coniferous trees in the East.

This trend, which is being traced through the measurement of annual growth rings of thousands of trees, started around 1960 and has apparently accelerated over the past 10 years. Some hardwood trees are also showing these symptoms, although to a lesser degree.

## Some Fear 'Ecological Catastrophe'

The forest decline is most pronounced at higher altitudes but is found at all elevations. Scientists say tree core samples and other evidence show that the slowdown in tree growth is without precedent, as far as they can determine.

Scientists, federal officials, forestry experts and industry spokesmen said more research was needed to determine the causes and implications of the forest decline. They said they could not rule out natural causes for the phenomena they were observing.

But most of them said the evidence so far strongly suggested that air pollution from power plants, factories, motor vehicles and other human activity, either by itself or in combination with natural stresses, was responsible for the declining state of the trees.

Biologists and plant pathologists say that some of the symptoms in the Eastern forests are similar to those observed in the trees of Central Europe 20 or more years ago. They raise the question of whether the decline now being found in U.S. forests may be a precursor of the large-scale tree decline and death that is now afflicting an estimated 35 percent of Germany's forests.

Scientists stress that available data are insufficient to predict whether U.S. forests are facing the same fate as the German forests. But some of them find the prospect alarming.

"Something very dramatic is happening very quickly to the forests of the Eastern United States," said Robert J. Bruck, a plant pathologist at North Carolina State University. "If we are going in the same line as Germany, we are facing the ecological catastrophe of the century."

## Acid Rain's Impact Is Unknown

Mr. Bruck has recently discovered that red spruces and, apparently, Fraser firs are deteriorating and dying at the top of Mount Mitchell near Asheville, North Carolina, the highest peak on the Eastern Seaboard. His studies have found that virtually no plant life is reproducing there, leaving the once-lush mountain top increasingly barren, a finding he described as "scary."

There is no consensus on what role, if any, is played by acid rain in damaging or slowing the growth of the forests. Acid rain occurs when air pollutants, chiefly sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, change chemically in the atmosphere and fall to earth as acidic rain, snow, fog or dry particles.

Acid rain is now generally conceded to be destroying life in some bodies of freshwater in the Northeast. But several of the scientists and forestry experts interviewed said the potential threat to forests, because of their commercial, ecological and esthetic importance, was a much greater cause for concern than the sterilization of several hundred lakes.

A soil scientist studying the growth patterns of Eastern trees, Arthur H. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, said he was reluctant to discuss his findings with a reporter before publishing them for scientific peer review.

"This widespread, synchronous growth decline is a new idea — it has never been reported



Forest decline is evident in the southern mountains as well as in the north.

before," he said. "The scientific community will be skeptical without seeing the proof."

But in a recent statement for the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Mr. Johnson summarized the findings of his studies of Eastern forests and those of other scientists. "In a large number of cases," he said, "the growth of forest trees has been substantially less than expected during the past 15 to 25 years, and . . . in a few cases, mortality has been substantially greater than expected."

He said data on tens of thousands of trees showed "unexplained" reductions in growth and increases in mortality in six or seven coniferous species in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Because researchers have been unable to attribute this decline solely to natural factors such as weather patterns, drought, seasonal temperature changes, diseases, insects or natural catastrophes, Mr. Johnson said, "It is reasonable to suspect that airborne pollutants alone or in combination with natural causes could be involved."

He also said, "Tree ring studies conducted in central and northern Europe have shown the same anomalous patterns in diameter growth in recent decades, followed by alarming incidences of decline and mortality in several species."

For the past two years, Samuel B. McLaughlin, a forest physiologist with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, has been examining Eastern forests' response to air pollution in a study for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. So far, growth patterns have been studied in core samples from 7,000 trees, representing 34 species on 88 plots in 15 states from Maine to Missouri and Arkansas.

**Additional Research Needed**

"We can safely say that there has been a systematic, regionally scaled and sustained decline in the growth of several species over the past 20 to 25 years," Mr. McLaughlin said. He said the process had been most pronounced in the past 10 years.

In general, he said, the results show that there was "an abrupt shift to slower growth rates" that occurred at the same time in New England,

Tennessee and North Carolina, that the effects were seen at high and low elevations and that young trees seemed to be affected in the same way as older trees. In Arkansas and Missouri, west of the Appalachian region, the decline has been less pronounced, he reported.

Preliminary analyses of recent growth rates compared against those in a base period, 1932-1956, indicate "substantially slowed growth in the range of 20 to 30 percent for several evergreen species," he said.

Primarily affected, he said, were such softwoods as spruce, fir, and short-leaf and pitch pine. There was also an "abnormally slow" growth rate in such hardwoods as yellow birch, black oak, sugar maple and hickory, he said.

Mr. McLaughlin noted that the slowdown in growth began after a pronounced increase in air pollution in the late '50s and early '60s, including sulfur emissions and ozone, in the East. At about the same time there were pronounced climatic changes, including lower winter temperatures for a number of years.

There was a possibility, Mr. McLaughlin agreed, that what was happening to Eastern forests was a precursor of what was happening to German forests. But he said there was a need for more research.

Joe P. McClure, the project leader of a forest inventory by the U.S. Forest Service's southeastern regional office in Asheville, said preliminary figures from the most recent survey of thousands of one-acre (0.4-hectare) plots indicated some tree species were not growing as fast as they did in previous decades. Primarily affected, he said, are yellow pines such as loblolly and short-leaf, in the Piedmont regions of South Carolina and Georgia. Trees in Alabama show the same symptoms, he said.

## Mountaintop 'Garbage Dump'

"It is obvious something is happening," he said, "but it is very complex to sort out just what it is that is happening." He noted that the Forest Service had been conducting its surveys since 1930 but that this is "the first time anybody has seen this slowdown."

If the preliminary figures are confirmed, what is happening "is serious and significant," he said. "But all we can say now is that something appears to be wrong."

Evidence that trees have been dying at high altitudes in New England and New York has been turning up for some years. These signs include the widely reported death of the red spruce on Camel's Hump in Vermont.

Last November, Mr. Bruck of North Carolina State went to the top of Mount Mitchell and found red spruce thinning and dying there, the first evidence of high altitude tree mortality in the Southeast. Mr. Bruck said he was convinced that investigation would show similar patterns of dead or dying trees in many boreal, or northern, forests along the crest of the Appalachians.

Previously, graduate students working with Mr. Bruck conducted laboratory experiments showing that acid moisture killed a type of fungus that protects the roots of loblolly pines. When the fungi died, the trees started to decline and die.

On Mount Mitchell, Mr. Bruck saw the same dead and dying fungi on the red spruce roots that he saw on the laboratory trees. He said this supported the hypothesis that acid rain might be causing the decline of the spruce.

But further investigations on Mount Mitchell found other possible causes of the tree deaths, including high ozone levels, more airborne nitrogen than could be absorbed by the vegetation and heavy metals, including lead and aluminum. The mountaintop was a "garbage dump" of pollution, much of it toxic, he said.

## Skeptics Losing Their Doubts

"We don't know whether it is one thing, five things or 30 things that is causing the decline," Mr. Bruck said. He said a pathological "syndrome" of interrelated factors was most likely to be found responsible.

He noted that the decline in boreal forests and the slowdown in tree growth was happening east, or downwind, of major industrial areas in both Europe and the United States.

The recent evidence is convincing those previously skeptical that pollution is contributing to the decline of trees. Dr. Arthur W. Cooper, head of North Carolina State's forestry department, said that when he first heard about dying trees on Mount Mitchell, "I would have said it was nothing but God working his will up there," Then he added, "But then Bob Bruck calls up and tells me there are heavy-metal concentrations 20 times what they should be — well, that puts a different light on things."

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

news of the withdrawal already had leaked to the television networks.

Two days after he came down on the side of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Mr. Bush sided with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in opposing Mr. Reagan's attendance at the funeral of Soviet Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan agreed and sent Mr. Bush to represent him with a conciliatory message to the new leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

## Deputy President

The Soviet leaders treated Mr. Bush as an important emissary — and he is so regarded by nearly everyone in the White House. One official said that Mr. Bush was so much of a presence during the Special Situation Group meetings in Mr. Reagan's absence that he functioned as "kind of a deputy president," an assumption of authority that Mr. Bush himself has been careful to avoid.

Last week, in congressional leadership meeting, Mr. Bush's overall performance and particularly his efforts in Moscow were praised lavishly by the man many say they think will be Mr. Bush's chief rival for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988 — Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader and a member of the U.S. delegation to Mr. Andropov's funeral.

Instead of merely guiding the discussion and defining alternatives, as he had often done in the past without revealing his own views, Mr. Bush became an advocate for removing the Marines from Lebanon, according to administration officials. With the Lebanese government apparently on the verge of collapse, Mr. Bush sided with the Pentagon and said that safety of the Marines must be given the highest priority.

It was Mr. Bush who decided that no announcement should be made of the withdrawal until Feb. 8, when Mr. Reagan would have been on his California ranch. The vice president was talked out of this at the last minute by his friend and ally, James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, who had been told by Larry M. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, that

he cheerfully denounced the "woeful eight" Democratic candidates and zeroed in on the front-runner, Walter F. Mondale, who, Mr. Bush said, had authorized a new toll-free telephone service called "Dial-a-Promise."

## Disinlined to Success

This is the sort of innocuous material of which Bush campaigns are made. "Whatever else George may do in this campaign, he isn't going to get nasty," a longtime Reagan Republican observed. "It's just not his style."

James Lake, the Reagan campaign's press secretary, calls Mr. Bush "the main surrogate, who will be on the cutting edge of all our efforts."

Mr. Lake also gives Mr. Bush much credit for healing wounds within the party and claims that, as a result, "there is now less divisiveness among Republicans than at any time in the past."

Mr. Bush's political strengths are in many ways the opposite of Mr. Reagan's. Unlike the president, Mr. Bush remembers names and is eager to understand state and local political situations. Mr. Reagan's briefers look for ways to reduce the material given him; Mr. Bush frequently asks for and gets additional information.

But even the most ardent of Mr. Bush's admirers acknowledge that he is not equal to the president in most of his stump speeches, let alone in a television address. And his patrician background and "preppy" manner limit his appeal with working-class voters, as they did in 1980 primaries.

"Let's face it," said a Bush associate who admires him. "He's an elitist and always will be, and people recognize that."

The Bush slogan in 1980 was "Elect a president you won't have to train," intended to point out his considerable experience in foreign affairs and Mr. Reagan's lack of it.

From the beginning, Mr. Bush has enjoyed an unusual advantage in his dealings with the

and it is in foreign-policy matters that Mr. Reagan appears to have the most confidence in his vice president. While neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Bush has revealed the substance of their weekly luncheon meetings, at which no aides are present, the belief in the White House is that they have focused primarily on foreign policy.

"He has given Reagan the benefit of his experience and subordinated any agenda he may have had," said one White House official. "The president knows that Bush will represent him in any crisis."

The key to the personal compatibility between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, according to those who know them, is that for all their differences they are both intensely self-confident and optimistic. "Reagan," said an aide, "knows who he is — and so does Bush."

Mr. Bush's foreign policy credentials include terms as head of the Central Intelligence Agency, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations and U.S. representative to China. Early in May, Mr. Bush is to visit Japan and is expected to return with some trade concessions that could prove useful for the administration in defusing protectionist sentiment in an election year.

## Opposition From Shultz

Mr. Bush's new role has not made everyone fully comfortable. When he was made chairman of the crisis management group early in the administration, Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was then secretary of state, opposed the move. Last week, Mr. Shultz was ruffled by Mr. Bush's role in the withdrawal of the Marines, which the secretary of state had long opposed.

Mr. Shultz reportedly also resented the role Mr. Bush has played in Central America, where Mr. Reagan sent him to warn the Salvadoran government against further human rights violations.

From the beginning, Mr. Bush has enjoyed an unusual advantage in his dealings with the

White House because of his friendship with Mr. Baker, the chief of staff, who managed his 1980 campaign against Mr. Reagan. Both men were sensitive about exploiting their friendship and even more sensitive about conservative attacks on the "Baker-Bush connection."

But some of this sensitivity has eased, at least for the vice president, as Mr. Bush has demonstrated loyalty to Mr. Reagan and performed political chores for conservatives. Outside the White House, Mr. Bush has won the praise of such conservatives as Joseph Coors, a brewer who is instrumental in raising funds. Inside, Mr. Bush sidestepped the ideological battles and territorial feuding and wound up on good terms with both the ideological and pragmatic factions.

## Unusual Degree of Cooperation

Mr. Bush's insistence on being self-effacing and never criticizing Mr. Reagan, along with his support from high White House aides, has created an unusual atmosphere of cooperation between the two staffs. The Reagan and Bush campaigns are integrated, and Mr. Bush's schedule is announced regularly in the White House briefing room by Mr. Speakes.

Even one of Mr. Bush's most persistent critics on the right, Richard A. Viguerie, a conservative publisher and fund-raiser, acknowledges that Mr. Bush has been a loyal vice president.

Mr. Viguerie maintains, and there are a number of conservatives who would agree, that this by no means certain that Mr. Bush will become the automatic heir apparent if Mr. Reagan wins a second term and serves through 1988.

Mr. Viguerie believes that Mr. Bush has repudiated his differences with Mr. Reagan on school prayer, and that he would be unacceptable to conservatives once Mr. Reagan is no longer a political force.

votes and "gummin deal-sits." The candidates must circle-eight as much as possible and talk of local topics — the timpani, lecture rates or sport snooze including local baseball. Fern fans may come up too, especially involving Leb-non or Mare-ka's "lame-ales in Yer."

Mr. Wall says he has him with language, but the humor was a serious point.

"Mare-kin is a living language," he says, "and we ought to stop apologizing for all the changes creeping into our language. Mare-kin is different from what it was two centuries ago, and the British aren't speaking Elizabeth English anymore either."

Meanwhile, Middle Westerners are less than real carefree-like to all those Duncans and their Rayphobic. For those who don't sound right, they may have just two words to say: blow knew.

For those who would like to brush up, some dismally vocabulary follows:

Wunner: season after fall; zackie: prettily; Jewry: earina, necklaces, etcetera; parme: excuse me; resturn: a place to eat; lasse: cheer; 1983: swirled; this planet; come: dinner time.

# Inny-one Kin Larn Hotta Talk Midwest

By Andrew Malcolm

New York Times Service

**C**HICAGO — With the minny Prez-ident shul can-dates and plifcul vidders run-nun round this here rejun these daze, y'd think they'd larn hotta talk Midwest.

Fern as it may sound, Midwesterner is but one more dialect in what one linguist, Dana Wall, calls Mare-kin, the ever-changing English spoken by Americans. Some say it requires little more than a lazy mouth, dropping a syllable here, a consonant there. But there are rules and, as Mr. Wall puts it, "With a little prakdz, uny-one kin duet."

The rest of the United States is likely to bear lots of Middle Western dialect this year — four of the eight Democratic presidential contenders are from the region, as have been two of the last three presidents, including Ronald Reagan, originally of Illinois and Iowa. Mr. Reagan uses talk on the ray-joe in Dub Moyne, the state cabachol. These days Mr. Wall, a 51-year-old English language consultant to 28 school districts around Sioux City (Sox Siddy) is filling up his notebook for a new dictionary.

Among the rules:

Whenever possible, substitute "un" for "ing" as in, go

## ARTS / LEISURE

## Shaw's 'St. Joan' Goes Astray

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — In September 1913, George Bernard Shaw found himself in Orleans, France, and began writing from there a series of postcards to that most famous of his correspondents, Mrs. Patrick Campbell:

"I have been all over the Joan of Arc country and shall do a Joan play someday, beginning with the sweeping up of the cinders and orange peels after her martyrdom and going on to Joan's arrival in Heaven. I shall have God about to damn the English for their part in her betrayal.... English literature must be saved (by an Irishman as usual) from the disgrace of having nothing to show concerning Joan except the pinning down in 'Henry VI,' which reminds me that one

## THEATER IN BRITAIN

of my scenes will be Voltaire and Shakespeare running down by-streets in Heaven to avoid meeting Joan. Would you like to play Joan and come in on horseback in armor and fight innumerable super?"

It did not, of course, work out quite like that. When Shaw finally got around to writing "Saint Joan," a decade later there were no scenes featuring Voltaire and Shakespeare running through heaven, and the Joan was not Mrs. Campbell but Sybil Thorndike, of whom the critic James Agate noted that "a woman who argues about everything like blazes is bound to be attracted to a woman who ends in blazes." Yet that first London production (a few months after the play had its world premiere in New York) has set the standards for all those that followed, despite very mixed original reviews and considerable critical doubt about whether a saint should be played with the rustic accents of a farm girl, even if that was what Joan had been.

Sybil Thorndike thought Shaw should have cast her in all the parts, Maugham thought there were far too many arguments and far too few characters, and a number of others objected to what they saw as the downgrading of a saint to the status of a pantomime principal boy. So much for the birth of a classic.

Now, not quite 60 years after that production (and 20 since it was last seen at the National Theatre, with Joan Plowright) we have a Joan on the National's open Olivier stage in a curiously uneasy and untypically inchoate production by Ronald Eyre. This seems to have started from the not unreasonable notion that it was time Frances de la Tour had a crack at the title role, and when she first comes on as the farm girl, looking remarkably like a young Joan Littlewood (not a bad idea as saints go) it seems we might be in for a very exciting evening. But something starts to go wrong, perhaps because the fundamentally prosecutorially arched concept of the piece is forever trying to fill the vast open spaces of the Olivier.

Thus we get a lot of parading around John Gunter's impressive engines-of-war set, and a curious innovation whereby the British soldiers under Anton Rodgers's coolly cynical Warwick are encouraged to loot the courtroom after the trial, apparently unopposed by the resident French. Eyre has sensibly abandoned any lingering notions of the National as a company theater and imported a lot of guest stars (Rodgers, Alfred Lynch as the English soldier, Timothy Spall as the timid Dauphin and Cyril Cusack as, on the first night at least, a dangerously fluffy Inquisitor), but he does not seem to have imposed on them any particular style or theory about the play.

It does not matter, of course, that de la Tour is an implausible 19; Thorndike was still playing the part way past age 50, and Joan has always suffered from the Juliet problem — as soon as you've experienced enough to play her, you are much too old. What does matter is that the trial never builds to any sort of resolution, and that an otherwise interesting rendering of the epilogue (set in 1920) as a self-contained one-act play in its own dreamy style is wrecked by the carelessness of having part of it played on talking film 10 years before talkies were invented.

This is undoubtedly a production that will shake down into a kind of confidence if it gets fair share of the Olivier scheduling, but I think it will never quite manage to overcome a fundamental contradiction: a humorless performance of extreme contemporary passion and rage at the heart of a production that would not have disgraced the Old Vic in about 1935. It does however contain, thanks to Philip Locke, the most brilliantly defined de Stogumber I have ever seen.

□

All too briefly at the Nuffield, Southampton (but soon, I would hope, to find a much more permanent home in London). "The Hired Man" is a remarkable musical version of Melvyn Bragg's Cumbrian novel about mining and farming life around the Lake District at the turn of the century. As in Coward's long-lost "Cavalcade," which this show much resembles, there is attempt to tell one very small and domestic family story against a huge background of national events. The Tallentire family plows its way (often literally) through World War I, the founding of the trade unions, the great influenza epidemic, sustaining a soap-operatic fireside narrative while on the big stage beyond them the lads march or die or cope with epic pit disasters.

It has to be said that when "The Hired Man" is pulled back to the earth, it comes occasionally and dangerously close to looking like one of those period commercials where the streets were always cobbled and the loudest noise you could hear was the ticking of the clocks. But so stunningly impressive is Howard Goodall's score, which rates alongside "Blood Brothers" as the best I have heard in this country in the 1980s, that you are lifted above those minor textual quibbles to recognize something remarkable. Goodall (again like Willy Russell in "Blood Brothers") has taken his inspiration not from the usual source of all modern musicals, Broadway itself, but from a different choral tradition that harks back to Elgar in its softer moments and to Weill in its harsher ones.

This is something totally European, hugely emotional and wonderfully thought through. The songs are not just a sequence of welcome interruptions; music runs under dialogue, through scenes, across scenes. It is down the mines and in the land and at the wrestling matches and the farmers' hiring fairs (which give us the title), music that rises up and through the narrative line, binding the show together and giving it an extraordinarily vivid sense of time and place.

David Gilmore's production is an eminently simple affair set against a vivid blue cyclorama (the summers were better than, too). It involves a cast of 20 who manage superbly to avoid the twin dangers of English Tourist Board jokeyness and "Oklahoma!" corn, and though the structure of "The Hired Man" may still need a little work (an awful lot seems to happen toward the end of the second half and nothing much in all of the first), there is no doubt in my mind that this is the best thing to happen to the British musical theater in a long time.



Nestor Almendros

## Almendros Focuses on Cuba

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — Nestor Almendros has an international reputation for brilliant camera work. He was awarded an Oscar for his photography in "Days of Heaven" and a César (the French Oscar) for "Le Dernier Métro." Among his other pictorial achievements are "Kramer vs. Kramer," "Sophie's Choice," "The Blue Lagoon" and "Pauline à la Plage." He has long been a favorite collaborator of François Truffaut and Eric Rohmer.

Born in Barcelona, he moved with his family to Cuba in 1948, when he was 18. He studied philosophy and literature at the University of Havana and made his start in motion pictures by writing, directing and filming shorts. In 1959, when Fidel Castro seized command, he was a film critic on a Havana daily, a post he retained, as his release, Arenas sought to recover manuscripts he had hidden under the tiles of his study. He found that the police search of his residence at the time of his arrest had been more thorough than he had known.

There is an insert of Castro stating proudly that during his rule not a single citizen has been assassinated or has disappeared or been tortured.

The film shows a Cuba whose government adopted controls of a typical police state, including labor camps and the rounding up of anyone suspected of political dissidence. Similarly treated were members of certain religious sects (Jehovah's Witnesses, for example, who object to military service) and thousands of homosexuals, for homosexuality was classed with drug addiction and prostitution as antisocial.

Jean Paul Sartre, who had been a honored guest of Castro, remarked, "In Cuba there are no Jews, but there are homosexuals." His writings were at once banned by Havana and mention of his name was forbidden. He was, it seems, in good company, for according to the evidence given in "Mauvaise Conduite," Cuban students are taught that most famous authors — from Plato to T. S. Eliot — were fascists.

The bookstores stock Lenin, Stalin and Marx. For escapism (and it appears many want to escape), 10 percent of the population having fled (there are the novels of Dumas).

Incorporated in the montage are scenes of the crowds that invaded the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in 1980 asking to leave the country, and the subsequent exodus of 125,000 Cubans to Florida.

A transvestite cabaret performer, Caracol, now a star in the New York night club La Escuelita, tells of his imprisonment and escape. The poet Reinaldo Arenas, imprisoned for 22 years and liberated last year through the intervention of President Mitterrand, tells of being transformed into a nonperson. On

Composed of footage shot by the French TV channel Antenne 2 and interviews with Cuban refugees from eminent writers to female impersonators, it is a startling account of the suppression imposed by the Castro regime since its takeover 25 years ago.

It begins with an incident that cracked the image of the new Cuba. In 1966 the Cuban National Ballet visited Paris. (In its repertory was a

divertissement, "Mauvaise Conduite.") After two performances, 10 members of the troupe requested political asylum in France.

At this point, a brief résumé of the revolution is inserted, showing the first moments of euphoria after Batista's fall and the disquieting signs that followed.

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It begins with an incident that cracked the image of the new Cuba. In 1966 the Cuban National Ballet visited Paris. (In its repertory was a

scene from Verdi's "Jérusalem" at the Paris Opéra.

## Verdi's 'Jérusalem' Revived

By David Stevens  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — Under the inspired and scholarly direction of Massimo Bogiancino, the Paris Opéra is giving its public an intensive course in French operatic history, with particular emphasis on the early period of the 19th century, when foreign composers were only too happy to cater to French taste — and when French taste was shaped by foreign composers.

After the season-opening "Moïse," Rossini's extensive revision for Paris of his Italian original, now comes "Jérusalem," the first of six operas Giuseppe Verdi either wrote or rewrote for the French capital. The 33-year-old composer was en route home from London in 1847 when the Opéra asked him to write a new work for the house.

There was too little time for something entirely new, but Verdi agreed to revise his fourth opera, "I Lombardi alla Prima Crociata" ("The Lombards in the First Crusade"), first performed more than four years earlier at La Scala.

Writing or rewriting a work for the Opéra in the mid-19th century meant very specific things, among them a French libretto, a historic or pseudo-historic plot full of pageantry and grandiose effects, and a full-scale ballet no sooner than the Act 3. The French libretto keeps the same general plot outline and principal events as "I Lombardi," but the order and much of the detail are changed. If Verdi made a major revision, writing a substantial amount of new music with a shrewd eye on local requirements.

As "Gérasimone," the French version made its appearance in Italy, but despite a rare modern revi-

al in that country, it has never succeeded in supplanting "I Lombardi." Yet on the strength of the new Paris production, "Jérusalem" seems easily the more solid work. The French libretto by Royer and Vaëz is more coherent and firmly assembled, and Verdi responded with new music carefully crafted to the occasion — including a grandioso, realistic scene for Gaston's degradation from the knighthood that has a real Meyerbeerian ring to it and looks almost 10 years ahead to the trial of Radames in "Aida."

Perhaps as important as the new elements were the opportunities to throw out the worst inanities of Solera's "I Lombardi" libretto and for Verdi to drop some of the crudities of his uneven earlier score.

This production of "Jérusalem" is something of a halfway house, being sung in French, but with three of the four principal parts taken by Italians — and if that was noticeable it was more a question of vocal style than pronunciation.

The young soprano Cecilia Gasdia was a captivating Hélène. Her essentially lyric voice did not always have the dramatic timbre the role needs, but it nevertheless rode clearly over the ensembles. Veriano Lucchetti as Gaston, the knight who clears his good name and enjoys a happy ending (unlike "Lombardi"), gave a stalwart, somewhat monochromatic performance, and Silvana Carroli, although essentially miscast in a bass role, threw his darkly resonant baritone into Roger's villainous utterances. Alan Fonda, as the count of Toulouse, sang nobly and was a model of idiomatic French style.

The excellent cast was headed by the tenor Bruce Brewer, splendid as the effete Lord Puff, the soprano Inga Nielsen as Minette, Philippe Duminy as her baritone lover Tom, and Gregory Remhart as Lord Puff's ne'er-do-well nephew Arnold. Dennis Russell Davies was an excellent advocate of Henze's score.

Donato Renzetti conducted with

fever and a dramatic sense that excused moments of ragged ensemble, and the Paris chorus enthusiastically seized its many chances to shine in this score, which was given substantially complete. The main cuts were the ballet and an Act 1 orchestral passage representing the rising sun.

The fundamentally traditional staging of Jean-Marie Simon and the sumptuous sets and costumes of Fabio Palamides and Claude Gasmine would not have offended the audience of the premiere, although they drew some catcalls from the gallery.

Hans Werner Henze is, along with Benjamin Britten, the most prolific of postwar operatic composers, although he has been very little heard in France. His latest opera, "The English Cat," has just been given its French premiere at the Opéra Comique, while later this season the opera in Nancy will perform the same service for his first, "Boulevard Solitude."

This comedy, based on Balzac's text for a set of Grandville drawings, is a parody on Victorian society in which all the characters are cats or other animals. It has its amusing moments, although the ear is often torn in different directions by the supple writing for the voice and the dense thicket of orchestral writing.

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## John Kenneth Galbraith

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Vol.	High	Low	Close	Clos.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Guilco	3,023	69.1	57.8	57.8	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
AT&T n	2,008	174.1	165.0	164.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4
MoPac	1,000	31.8	31.8	31.8	+1.8	+1.8	+1.8
USInd	1,000	12.8	12.8	12.8	+1.8	+1.8	+1.8
IBM	1,241	112.0	107.8	108.2	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2
Amoco	1,077	184.0	177.8	178.2	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2
Texaco	1,007	39.0	38.0	38.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Exxon	1,007	57.0	54.8	54.8	+1.8	+1.8	+1.8
Stone	977	57.0	54.8	54.8	+1.8	+1.8	+1.8
Textron	1,077	57.0	54.8	54.8	+1.8	+1.8	+1.8
AirTran	852	45.0	45.0	45.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Petron	2,427	27.0	27.0	27.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
AMR Co	1,077	27.0	27.0	27.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
GNat	870	37	37	37	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Fordham	5	27	27	27	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0

Dow Jones Averages							
Open	High	Low	Close	Clos.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Indus	1178.44	1174.45	1171.14	1171.14	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
Trans	518.22	517.64	505.04	507.71	-7.5	-7.5	-7.5
Uptl	124.44	127.41	125.27	124.81	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Transp.	104.88	104.51	103.93	104.60	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Utilities	440.87	442.16	434.23	434.60	-7.7	-7.7	-7.7

NYSE Index							
Composite	90.83	90.14	89.34	89.34	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Industrial	104.20	103.44	102.44	102.44	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8
Transp.	94.88	94.75	93.95	93.95	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Utilities	91.16	89.14	88.41	88.41	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0

NYSE Diaries							
Advanced	446	116.3	116.3	116.3	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3
Common	1,000	116.3	116.3	116.3	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3
Unchanged	1,000	116.3	116.3	116.3	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3
Total Issues	1,000	116.3	116.3	116.3	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3
New Highs	25	116.3	116.3	116.3	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3
Volume up	2,447,730	116.3	116.3	116.3	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3
Volume down	61,477,730	116.3	116.3	116.3	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.							
Feb. 27	820,163	492,255	501,211	501,211	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Feb. 28	2,222,655	492,771	501,771	501,771	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Feb. 29	220,472	492,771	501,771	501,771	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Feb. 30	244,278	493,908	501,908	501,908	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0

## Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m.  
Prev. p.m. Vol.  
Prev. Consolidated Close  
Feb. 27  
Feb. 28  
Feb. 29  
Feb. 30  
Feb. 31

\$1,181,8200  
91,146,000  
117,043,300

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AMEX Diaries							
Advanced	1,000	12.4	12.4	12.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4
Declined	1,000	12.4	12.4	12.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4
Unchanged	1,000	12.4	12.4	12.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4
Total Issues	1,000	12.4	12.4	12.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4
New Highs	10	12.4	12.4	12.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4
New Lows	10	12.4	12.4	12.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4
Volume down	2,447,510	12.4	12.4	12.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4

Standard & Poors-Index							
Industrials	120.30	120.40	120.20	120.20	+0.20	+0.20	+0.20
Transp.	132.20	132.17	132.00	132.00	+0.03	+0.03	+0.03
Utilities	165.20	165.67	165.47	165.47	+0.30	+0.30	+0.30
Commod.	157.30	154.59	154.59	154.59	+0.20	+0.20	+0.20

NASDAQ Index							
Week	Year	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Composite	251	252	252	252	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Industrials	250	251	251	251	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Transp.	249	250	250	250	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Utilities	248	249	249	249	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Services	247	248	248	248	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0

AMEX Most Actives							
Vol.	Hgh	Low	Clse	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
GHCd	2,000	12.00	11.75	11.75	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
World	2,000	12.00	11.75	11.75	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
DorCos	2,000	12.00	11.75	11.75	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
Geico	2,000	12.00	11.75	11.75	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
Echelon	2,000	12.00	11.75	11.75	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
Domino's	2,000	12.00	11.75	11.75	+1.00	+1.00	+1.00
Jones	2,000	12.00	11.75	11.75	+1.00		



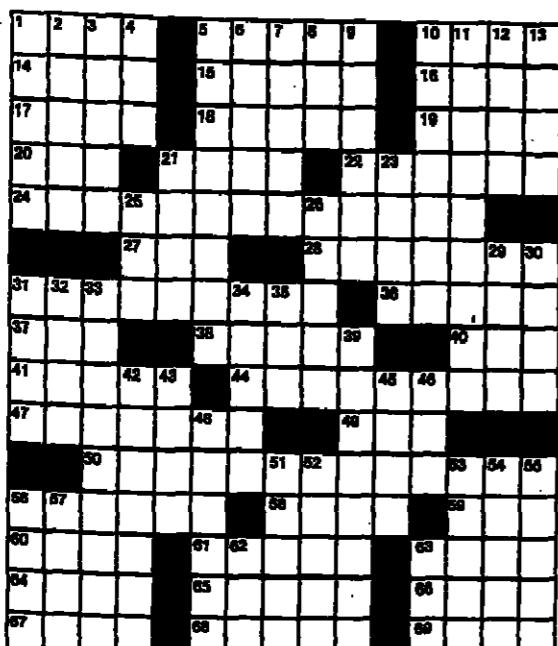




Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
<b>Grains</b>						
WHEAT (CBT)						
200 lbs. minium dollars per bushel						
4.21	3.19	Mar. 12/10	12/10	12/4	12/4	-24
4.21	3.24	May 12/10	12/10	12/4	12/4	-24
4.22	3.24	Jul. 12/10	12/7	12/2	12/2	-24
4.22	3.24	Sep. 12/10	12/7	12/2	12/2	-24
4.18	3.27	Dec. 12/10	12/4	12/4	12/4	-24
4.24	3.44	Mar. 12/10	12/5	12/4	12/4	-24
Est. Sales	1,200	Prev. Sales	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.
Prev. Day Open Int.	37,148	up 377				
CORN (CBT)						
500 lbs. minimum dollars per bushel						
3.98	2.85	Mar. 12/8	12/8	12/3	12/3	-24
3.98	2.88	Jul. 12/8	12/7	12/3	12/3	-24
3.98	2.88	Sep. 12/8	12/7	12/3	12/3	-24
3.98	2.88	Dec. 12/8	12/4	12/3	12/3	-24
3.98	2.88	Mar. 12/8	12/5	12/3	12/3	-24
Est. Sales	1,200	Prev. Sales	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.
Prev. Day Open Int.	37,201	up 1				
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)						
5,000 lbs. minimum dollars per bushel						
5.29	4.16	Mar. 7/28	7/28	7/24	7/24	-88
5.29	4.16	Jul. 7/28	7/28	7/24	7/24	-88
5.29	4.16	Sep. 7/28	7/28	7/24	7/24	-88
5.29	4.16	Dec. 7/28	7/28	7/24	7/24	-88
5.29	4.16	Mar. 7/28	7/28	7/24	7/24	-88
Est. Sales	1,200	Prev. Sales	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.
Prev. Day Open Int.	37,201	up 1				
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)						
100 lbs. dollars per ton						
26.27	25.65	Mar. 19/20	19/20	19/20	19/20	-10
26.27	25.65	Jul. 19/20	19/20	19/20	19/20	-10
25.20	25.65	Sep. 19/20	19/20	19/20	19/20	-10
24.20	25.65	Dec. 19/20	19/20	19/20	19/20	-10
23.20	25.65	Mar. 19/20	19/20	19/20	19/20	-10
23.20	25.65	Jul. 19/20	19/20	19/20	19/20	-10
23.20	25.65	Sep. 19/20	19/20	19/20	19/20	-10
23.20	25.65	Dec. 19/20	19/20	19/20	19/20	-10
23.20	25.65	Mar. 19/20	19/20	19/20	19/20	-10
Est. Sales	1,200	Prev. Sales	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.
Prev. Day Open Int.	37,201	up 1				
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)						
40,000 lbs. dollars per ton						
34.42	31.83	Mar. 22/23	22/23	22/23	22/23	-2
34.42	31.83	Jul. 22/23	22/23	22/23	22/23	-2
33.25	31.83	Sep. 22/23	22/23	22/23	22/23	-2
33.25	31.83	Dec. 22/23	22/23	22/23	22/23	-2
33.25	31.83	Mar. 22/23	22/23	22/23	22/23	-2
33.25	31.83	Jul. 22/23	22/23	22/23	22/23	-2
33.25	31.83	Sep. 22/23	22/23	22/23	22/23	-2
33.25	31.83	Dec. 22/23	22/23	22/23	22/23	-2
33.25	31.83	Mar. 22/23	22/23	22/23	22/23	-2
Est. Sales	1,200	Prev. Sales	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.
Prev. Day Open Int.	37,201	up 1				
Livestock						
CATTLE (CBME)						
4000 lbs. cents per lb.						
70.75	59.95	Mar. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
70.75	59.95	Jul. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
67.50	59.95	Sep. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
67.50	59.95	Dec. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
67.50	59.95	Mar. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
67.50	59.95	Jul. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
67.50	59.95	Sep. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
67.50	59.95	Dec. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
67.50	59.95	Mar. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
Est. Sales	2,170	Prev. Sales	2,174	Prev. Day Open Int.	2,174	Prev. Day Open Int.
Prev. Day Open Int.	37,201	up 1				
FEEDER CATTLE (CBME)						
4,000 lbs. cents per lb.						
71.90	62.00	Mar. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
71.90	62.00	Jul. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
69.10	62.30	Sep. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
69.10	62.30	Dec. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
69.10	62.30	Mar. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
69.10	62.30	Jul. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
69.10	62.30	Sep. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
69.10	62.30	Dec. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
69.10	62.30	Mar. 7/10	7/10	70.48	70.48	-23
Est. Sales	1,200	Prev. Sales	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.
Prev. Day Open Int.	37,201	up 1				
Food						
COFFEE (NYSC)						
37,000 lbs. cents per lb.						
71.55	62.50	Mar. 22/23	22/23	62.50	62.50	-20
71.55	62.50	Jul. 22/23	22/23	62.50	62.50	-20
71.55	62.50	Sep. 22/23	22/23	62.50	62.50	-20
71.55	62.50	Dec. 22/23	22/23	62.50	62.50	-20
71.55	62.50	Mar. 22/23	22/23	62.50	62.50	-20
71.55	62.50	Jul. 22/23	22/23	62.50	62.50	-20
71.55	62.50	Sep. 22/23	22/23	62.50	62.50	-20
71.55	62.50	Dec. 22/23	22/23	62.50	62.50	-20
71.55	62.50	Mar. 22/23	22/23	62.50	62.50	-20
Est. Sales	1,200	Prev. Sales	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.	1,200	Prev. Day Open Int.
Prev. Day Open Int.	37,201	up 1				
BUTTER						
10 metric tons per ton						
14.40	12.70	Mar. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Jul. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Sep. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Dec. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Mar. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Jul. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Sep. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Dec. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Mar. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Jul. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Sep. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Dec. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Mar. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Jul. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Sep. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-10
14.40	12.70	Dec. 12/13	12/13	12.70	12.70	-1

Sales in  
1983 High Low 3pm Close

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z		
APPS	16.184	17.74	17.74	-14																								
APPY	22.79	22.79	22.79	-14																								
APTA	142.729	142.729	142.729	-14																								
APTE	251.124	251.124	251.124	-14																								
APTE	15.5	22.104	19.94	19.94	-14																							
APTE	12.12	12.12	12.12	-14																								
APTE	22.16	15.92	15.92	-14																								
APTE	50.47	55.17	55.17	-14																								
APTE	4.48	4.48	4.48	-14																								
APTE	4.48	4.48	4.48	-14																								
APTE	2.48	2.48	2.48	-14																								
APTE	2.48	2.48	2.48	-14																								
APTE	2.48	2.48	2.48	-14																								
APTE	2.48	2.48	2.48	-14																								
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APTE	2.48	2.48	2.48	-14																								
APTE	2.48	2.48	2.48	-14																								
APTE	2.48	2.48	2.48	-14																								
APTE	2.48	2.48	2.48	-14																								
APTE	2.48	2.48	2.48	-1																								



**ACROSS**

- 1 Trout's specialty
- 5 Mites
- 10 Third part of a rhyme scheme
- 14 Pemmons, e.g.
- 15 Seascape, artist: 1870-1883
- 16 Cry of sudden dismay
- 17 With 24 Across, an adage
- 18 Becomes a blowhard
- 19 —avis
- 20 Duo after em
- 21 Part-colored
- 22 "Out," Carol Reed film
- 24 See 17 Across
- 27 Trinity figure
- 28 Have relevance
- 31 Glitter
- 38 Poal of silent films
- 37 Stout
- 38 Correct a text
- 40 "Delta of Venus" author
- 41 Strict precision
- 44 Bride of Perseus
- 47 Rubbernecker in N.Y.C.
- 48 Tropical bird

**DOWN**

- 1 Joama's comrade
- 45 Dix plus un
- 46 Actress Farrow
- 48 Uses up
- 51 Zenith's opposite
- 52 Butcher-shop wares
- 53 Rolling stone
- 54 Hive member
- 55 Intuit
- 56 Drop in the Vegas bucket
- 57 "Mary Little..."
- 62 Senator's O.K.
- 63 Phone

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### DENNIS THE MENACE

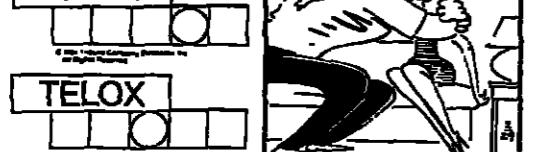


"UNCLE CHARLIE ALWAYS SAYS HE WATERED THE HORSE. WELL, I JUST MILKED THE CAT!"

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

### WADAR



### TELOX



WHAT HAPPENED WHEN THAT BODY BUILDER PUT A TIGHT T-SHIRT ON HIS TORSO?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday 5 Jumbles: CHALK THYME LAYOFF DETAIN Answer: Sailing is a wintertime sport often learned thus—in THE "FALL."

### WEATHER

#### EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Afghanistan	12	52	F	12	52	F
Athens	17	23	N	11	24	N
Berlitz	8	46	N	13	24	N
Brisbane	13	24	N	13	24	N
Bucharest	19	38	N	19	38	N
Budapest	10	38	N	10	38	N
Cape Town	11	38	N	11	38	N
Dublin	6	6	N	6	6	N
Erlangen	11	24	N	11	24	N
Frankfurt	12	24	N	12	24	N
Geneva	11	24	N	11	24	N
Helsinki	10	25	N	10	25	N
Istanbul	15	25	N	15	25	N
Las Palmas	11	38	N	11	38	N
Ljubljana	11	38	N	11	38	N
London	11	38	N	11	38	N
Madrid	1	34	N	1	34	N
Moscow	1	34	N	1	34	N
Nicosia	12	35	N	12	35	N
Paris	1	34	N	1	34	N
Prague	1	34	N	1	34	N
Riga	1	34	N	1	34	N
Rome	1	34	N	1	34	N
Sofia	1	34	N	1	34	N
Tbilisi	1	34	N	1	34	N
Zurich	1	34	N	1	34	N

#### MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Aleppo	7	45	N	7	45	N
Bahrain	12	51	N	12	51	N
Beirut	1	34	N	1	34	N
Jerusalem	17	42	N	17	42	N
Tel Aviv	20	58	N	20	58	N

#### OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Auckland	22	72	N	17	62	N
Sydney	22	72	N	17	62	N
Singapore	22	72	N	22	72	N
Melbourne	22	72	N	22	72	N
Taranto	1	34	N	1	34	N
Wellington	1	34	N	1	34	N
Washington	1	34	N	1	34	N

Wednesday's forecast: CHANNEL: Colm. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp., 50°-60°. Wind: N-E 10-20. NEW YORK: Cloudy with rain. Temp., 50°-60°. Wind: N-E 10-20. TOKYO: Cloudy with rain. Temp., 50°-60°. Wind: N-E 10-20. BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp., 31-34°. HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp., 50°-60°. MANILA: Fair. Temp., 31-34°. SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp., 70°-75°. WINDSOR: Cloudy. Temp., 50°-60°. ZURICH: Fair. Temp., 50°-60°.

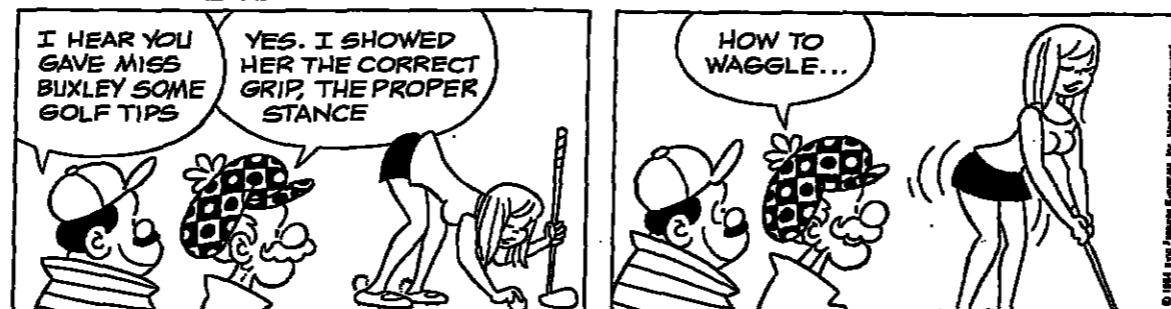
### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



### BEETLE BAILEY



### ANDY CAPP



### WIZARD OF ID



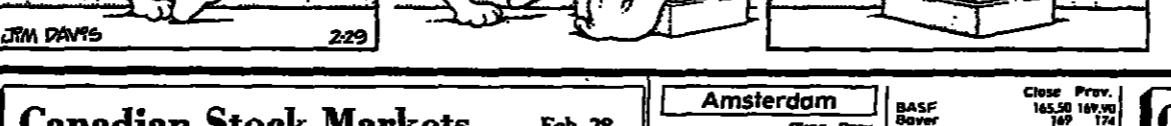
### REX MORGAN



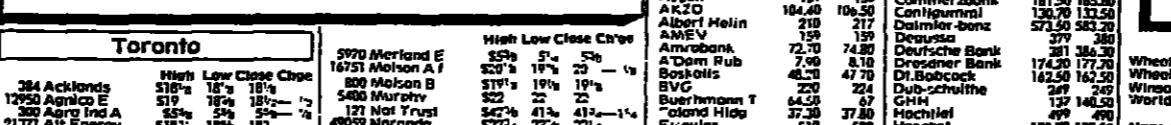
### GARFIELD



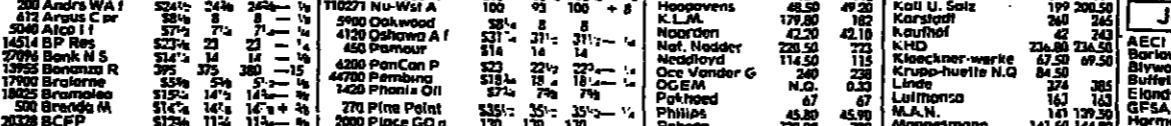
### WADAR



### EXNOST



### KOECIO



### PRINT ANSWER HERE:

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday 5 Jumbles: CHALK THYME LAYOFF DETAIN Answer: Sailing is a wintertime sport often learned thus—in THE "FALL."

### BOOKS

#### THE HUNTING ANIMAL

By Franklin Russell. 211 pp. \$13.95.  
Harper & Row, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Wilkes

MOST wildlife conservationists have now accepted hunters legally "harvesting" deer and other animals once controlled by natural predators. Most approve too of the new U.S. national park policy of letting nature take its course, even though hundreds of elk in Yellowstone may starve this winter as a result. But few will countenance hunters shooting animals for sport, and fewer still would watch enthusiastically as one animal killed another. Franklin Russell, a professional conservationist and hunter, has done both, and he has chronicled such moments vividly for the dozen lyrical and violent essays collected in this memorable volume.

Russell's thesis is that hunting intensifies human perception as no other activity can: "This is really the only time [a person] is fully alive. All the rest is dreaming time."

For a non-hunter, this perspective is hard to accept. Yet the book succeeds in bringing this reader, at least, to a richer understanding of killing.

In the essays, Russell uses other human hunters as foils to himself. He recalls meeting, as an 8-year-old child, a garrulous 83-year-old former buffalo hunter who told stories of massacring thousands of the animals on the Great Plains in the 1860s. In another essay from his childhood he presents a wheelchair-bound British plantation owner in India a friend of his parents, who had hunted tigers and elephants, all died of wounds he had received from a tiger that attacked him in his house. Several essays, set in Africa in the 1950s, feature a British bush pilot who flew against the Luftwaffe over Cairo in World War II.

The book's animals are equally compelling characters. An old and dying female hyena summons almost supernatural strength to continue leading her pack on a hunt. After other warrior baboons abandon him, one by one a baboon leader faces a leopard alone in single combat that must end with one animal's death. A cool and deliberate cheetah spends an entire day sizing up a herd of grazing hartebeest, selecting a victim, stalking it and finally bringing it down—all without disturbing the rest of the herd. The almost mystical union between a hunting animal and its quarry is hauntingly evoked here and elsewhere in the essays.

The book has many other strengths as well. Russell's firsthand knowledge of the world's wildlife is extensive and profound; he has read widely in the literature of natural history and exploration; his essays are enriched with well-chosen quotations. He also packs his essays with interesting facts: Lemmings don't commit suicide; wolves play Frisbee with caribou bones; a species of New Zealand parrot kills full-grown sheep.

Some of Russell's experiments in narrative technique miss the mark. In one essay he distractingly describes three separate hunts in alternating paragraphs. And the ethical implications of different events seem contradictory.

The author blames an Eskimo for killing 99

seals when the man needed only six. Yet where, the author and a companion, blissfully oblivious an entire herd of deer. The distinction between right and wrong is a fine one.

Such puzzelements are only occasional. They detract little from the book's powerful overall effect: a revelation of what it means to kill. Without that knowledge, Russell implies, we must remain unthinkingly removed of an emotion which primitive people never understood nor had a word for: anxiety. The book's peculiar strength lies in its evocation of the calm known only by creatures that have reconciled themselves to annihilation.

John Wilkes directs the science communication program at the University of California, Santa Cruz. He wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on more than 2,000 publications throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not consecutive.

#### FICTION

- 1 PET SEMATARY, by Stephen King
- 2 WHO KILLED THE ROBINS FAMILY?, by Bill Adler and Thomas Chastain
- 3 THE COAST OF LIFE, by A. Michael Baldwin
- 4 ALMOST PARADISE, by Steven Isser
- 5 SMART WOMEN, by Ivy Blume
- 6 THE STORY OF HENRY TOD, by William F. Buckley Jr.
- 7 THE NAME OF THE ROSE, by Umberto Eco
- 8 BERLIN GAME, by Len Deighton
- 9 THE JOURNEY, by Gary Jennings
- 10 NIGHT SKY, by Clare Francis
- 11 COUNTRY, by Daniel Steel
- 12 DOROTHY, by Diana Gabaldon
- 13 THE WICKED DAY, by Mary Stewart
- 14 RAINSONG, by Phyllis A. Whitney
- 15 THE NEVERENDING STORY, by Michael Ende

#### NONFICTION

- 1 MAYOR, by Edward Koch
- 2 IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman
- 3 MOTHERHOOD: The Sound of Silence, by Erma Bombeck
- 4 ON WINGS OF EAGLES, by Ken Follett
- 5 TOUGH TIMES NEVER LAST, by Robert H. Schuller
- 6 THE BEST OF JAMES HERriot
- 7 THE DISCOVERERS, by Daniel J. Boorstin
- 8 LINES AND SHADOWS, by Josephine Kurasch
- 9 APPROACHING HOOFBEATS, by Henry Holt
- 10 WHILE REAGAN SLEPT, by Art Buchwald
- 11 THE LIFE OF THE BEES, by M. Scott Peck
- 12 THE PETER PAN SYNDROME, by Tim Kilby
- 13 TOUGH-MINDED FAITH FOR TEN-HEARTED PEOPLE, by Robert H. Schuller
- 14 THE VISION, by Joe McGinniss
- 15 CORONER, by Thomas T. Nagy and Joseph DiMenna
- 16 ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS
- 17 THE COCO COCO DIET, by James Cooper
- 18 NOTHING DOWN, by Robert G. Johnson
- 19 NINTH COLLEGE, by Robert G. Johnson
- 20 DICTIONARY
- 21 WEIGHT WATCHER'S FAST AND FABULOUS COOKBOOK
- 22 CREATING WEALTH, by Robert G. Johnson

The rule for

## SPORTS

**Riveting Centerpiece for an Anglo-French Trilogy***International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — We are in the middle of a passion play of Anglo-French sport, a trilogy of boxing, soccer and rugby set in Paris, where the French have more to lose.

Last Saturday, in the new Bercy Arena, Louis Auriès surrendered his European middleweight boxing crown (rather weakly, one must add) to Briton Tony Sibson. Honor may at least be equal at Parc des Princes this Saturday, when

**ROB HUGHES**

France's rugby cavaliers will be expected to run their fine blades through English resistance.

And between the two, as the trilogy's centerpiece, comes the soccer again at Parc des Princes. For France, Wednesday night's match is an opportunity for revenge and consolidation of high world ranking; for England it will be a matter of experimentation and team building.

The trilogy is a boon to those of us who think we perceive national characteristics through the sporting glass. All three contests embrace the trials of workmanlike British aggressiveness against mercurial Gallic flair.

Last weekend, Auriès stood off so soon and so long and allowed his visitor to push industriously ahead. Had not the French done exactly the same in Bilbao at the last World Cup, permitting England an early goal and losing 3-1?

"Your British game is like whisky," comments Dr. Guy Abitbol, a Parisian cardiologist and soccer fanatic. "It has a very solid quality. You don't, after all, find many bad whiskies. Whereas in France it is like wine, and in wine the quality can go from zero to one hundred."

Precisely. Patriotic we may be, but which of us can resist the champagne flow of Michel Platini at his best? The whisky and the wine — indeed the crux of this friendly match — may well be distilled into the performances of the two captains.

For France, of course, Platini.

For England? Bryan Robson, dependable personified — a combative competitor, a leader through personal effort and, at times, even showing the bite of a good whisky. While Platini may sometimes rest to admire the heights of his artistry, Robson will stop at nothing.

He even believes, misguided fellow, that the England eliminated from the European championship has, without new blood, the players to win the 1986 World Cup in Mexico.

Fortunately, despite Robson's Monday morning call to do without experimentation in Paris, Bobby Robson (the unrelated manager) chooses otherwise.

His team is strong and experienced where the French are unex-

tained — in goal. Otherwise experience abounds; with nothing to lose, it should.

Two relatively new defenders are Manchester United's right back, Mike Duxbury, and Tottenham's blood-and-thunder (and sometimes thud-and-blunder) center back, Graham Roberts.

In midfield, joining Robson and Liverpool's persistent little bee, Sammy Lee, are two inventive players. Glen Hoddle is embarked on a long international run to prove himself England's Platini, while Steve Williams, from Southampton, is a rangy, quick and sometimes quick-tempered recruit.

On attack are the components of England's under-21 partnership, both men promoted from the de-

lightfully stylish backwater club of Luton. South-African born Brian Stein is quick and selfless; Paul Walsh is small and an instinctive goal-scorer, is constantly sought by Liverpool and Manchester United, who would pay £800,000 (about \$1.17 million) in a deflated market for his talents.

The mixture, rather less solid than a good whisky, has at least the hope and the promise of a young wine.

It is time England did try something new. France, indubitably, may be too clever and too experienced (with eight of its World Cup semifinalists on view), but however the Robsons rationalize things, the old boys have tried and failed.

For France, Platini certainly owns his country a convincing 90 minutes. No one can doubt, after his two fabulous seasons for Juventus, his maturity these days, as 17 goals in 21 Italian League games surely demonstrate.

And well the French might desperately need him to score from midfield the goals he forwards so perpetually squander. Here is a French team improving at the back (under the guidance of the superbly preserved Marius Tresor), erratic in attack, but without peer in midfield.

While everyone watches Platini, who is to say that Alain Giresse, the "merveilleux petit technicien" will not steal the show? His pumping little legs, his astute brain, his sheer enjoyment in playing have long made the Bordeaux general endearing. After all, it was he who turned down Italy's billions to stay in Bordeaux. "I've been there 19 years," he says. "I'm one of their family. You don't give up so many things in life just to make yourself richer."

But, like Platini, he scores from midfield the goals his forwards cannot.

Giresse and Platini, isn't that enough? Well, no, because the French supplement them with more solid anchormen, Jean Tigana and the newcomer from Paris-St. Germain, Spanish-born Luis Fernandez. Few teams, let alone

the diminished English, can contain that quartet when the mood is right.

Whatever the result in Parc des Princes, England will at least look more like England should. Or at least dress more like the England of old.

For a decade now, the English team has been brazenly kitted out in shirts that prostitute the heraldic shades and colors while promoting Admiral, a sportswear manufacturing firm. Now, at last, it is to revert to the plain white shirts and navy-blue shorts in which the English used to win important soccer matches.

Gone, thank goodness, are the discredited and distasteful Admiral mishmash of reds, blues and whites which, under Manager Don Revie's initiation, turned soccer stars into schoolkids to induce ransom from schoolkids who wanted to dress like their heroes.

Moses, 28, of Laguna Hills, California, was selected from 10 finalists in nationwide voting by more than 2,400 persons including past winners, reporters, the U.S. Olympic Committee executive board and the AAU. It was Moses' third time as a finalist.

His award was presented by Glenn Cunningham, the former middle-distance runner who was similarly honored 50 years ago.

The award was based on accomplishments in 1983. For Moses that included winning the gold medal in the 400-meter hurdles at the world games in Helsinki in a time of 47.50 seconds and the U.S. championship in 47.84. He has set the world record three times; his current standard is 47.02. He has 9 of the 10 fastest times ever achieved in his specialty.

Moses, who won an Olympic gold medal in 1976, has 87 consecutive victories and said he hopes to extend his streak to at least 100.

All because of little old England? Wow, now, for £1 million, Umbro promises to turn England out in puer whiz for the next five years. All it needs is players worthy of the gesture. For, as the French taught us, the style is the man.

**Moses Sullivan Award Winner***The Associated Press*

**INDIANAPOLIS** — World champion hurdler Edwin Moses was named the winner Monday night of the Sullivan Award for 1983. Given by the Amateur Athletic Union and named for James E. Sullivan, the AAU's founder, the award goes to the country's outstanding amateur athlete.

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Moses, who won an Olympic gold medal in 1976, has 87 consecutive victories and said he hopes to extend his streak to at least 100.

"It's a great award to be the winner going into an Olympic year, but I have no intention of retiring after the Olympics. Track is my life... I enjoy training and I enjoy the whole life. The competition is constant-



**Edwin Moses**  
Track is my life.

ly improving and I find that motivating."

Moses was the 32d track and field athlete to win the award in its 54-year history, and third in a row. He was the first hurdler to win since Glenn Davis in 1958. The 1983 finalists included diver Greg Louganis, who was considered for a fifth consecutive

year. Figure skater Scott Hamilton and swimmer Mary T. Meagher were finalists for the fourth straight time and skier Phil Mahre was a finalist for the third time in four years. Others included skier Tamara McKinney, sprinter Evelyn Ashford, welterweight boxer Mark Breland, swimmer Rick Breland and golfer Jay Sigel.

The AAU announced Monday a new policy of not revealing who finished where below the winner in the finalist voting.

**■ Previous Winners**

- Bobby Jones, golf, 1921 — Bernie Berliner, all-around, 1922 — Jim Boush, all-around, 1923 — Glenn Cunningham, middle-distance runner, 1924 — Lawrence Little, golf, 1925 — Glenn Morris, all-around, 1927 — Don Braden, tennis, 1928
- Don Lash, track, 1929 — Joe Burk, rowing, 1930 — Fredrick Rice, track, 1931 — Leslie McCallum, swimming, 1932 — George Morrison, pole vault, 1933 — Gil Dobbs, track, 1944 — Ann Curtis, swimming, 1945 — Pele (Dodo) Blanchard, football, 1946 — Arnold Turner, swimming, 1947 — Jack Keim, swimming, 1948 — Bob Mathias, track, 1949 — Dick Button, figure skating, 1950 — Fred Wilt, track, 1951 — Bob Richards, pole vault, 1952 — Herbie Allenher, track, 1953 — Sonny Lee, diving, 1954 — Mel Whittfield, track, 1955 — Harrison Dillett, track.
- Patrick McCormick, diving, 1957
- Bobby Mathias, track, 1958 — Glenn Darrow, track, 1959 — John Hayes, swimming, 1960 — Roger Maris, baseball, 1961 — Wilma Rudolph, track, 1962 — Jim Beatty, track, 1963 — John Pennell, pole vault, 1964 — Dick Schallert, swimming, 1965 — Bill Tamm, track, 1967 — Randy Matson, shot put, 1968 — Debbie Meyer, swimming, 1969 — Bill Toomey, decathlon, 1970 — John Cisneros, swimming, 1971 — Mark Spitz, swimming, 1972 — Frank Shorter, running, 1973 — Bill Walton, basketball, 1974 — Rickey Henderson, track, 1975 — Tim Shaw, swimming, 1976 — Bruce Jenner, decathlon, 1977 — John Naber, swimming, 1982 — Tracy Caulkins, swimming, 1983 — Kurt Fearnley, athletics, 1984 — Eric Lewis, diving, 1985 — Mary Decker, track.



The Associated Press  
Frenchman Alain Giresse, left, heading the ball past Northern Ireland goalie Pat Jennings in a 1982 World Cup match.

**Champion 76ers Bucking Slump and NBA History**

By Thomas Bock

*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — The Philadelphia 76ers, champions of the National Basketball Association, aren't pleased with themselves these days.

Whether it's because of sickness or injuries or something else, the 76ers aren't playing as well as they did last year.

In the span of one week, they lost to both the bad (Cleveland) and the good (Portland and Los Angeles). They have dropped four straight games.

What's wrong?

Moses Malone got out of shape when he hurt his ankle.

Andrew Toney came up with a twisted ankle of his own.

Curt Richardson has just come back from a respiratory infection.

Coach Billy Cunningham missed a game with the flu.

In the current down stretch, the team has lost 7 of 11 and 12 of 17. And there's a four-game trip beginning Wednesday.

Owner Harold Katz went to the locker room after Friday night's loss to Portland and spoke words of encouragement. Katz has been visiting the locker room regularly lately, but he had no more success talking than the 76ers had had playing.

Last year at this point, the Sixers were 50-7. They are now 34-23, trailing division-leading Boston by 1 game and barely ahead of third-place New York.

Of various explanations offered

for their problems, health seems the weakest. Philadelphia counts 44 games missed by players due to illness or injury.

Los Angeles (37-19) went 32 games without Kurt Rambis and 13 without Ervin Johnson, both because of injuries. Bob McAdoo and Calvin Garrett have missed several games with injuries and the flu bug has hit the Lakers as hard as anyone.

A better explanation for Philadelphia's problems is that those who win the title — for whatever reason — find it hard to repeat.

Not since the 1968-69 Boston Celtics, Bill Russell's last season, has a team successfully defended its championship. In 1969-70, Boston finished 34-48.

The 76ers have as good a chance at bucking the trend as anyone, since they still have 25 regular-season games. But their road to the final in the East will be much

tougher than the Lakers' path in the West.

To reach the final, Philadelphia must defeat some combination of Boston, New York, Milwaukee and New Jersey.

"We're taking the attitude that we're still the champs until somebody takes it away from us," said Richardson.

"And that's what is going to have to happen, because we're not going to give it away."

**USFL's Second Season Starts Slowly***The Associated Press*

**NEW YORK** — After the opening round of the United States Football League's second season, the country's fans still are a long way from telling the USFL they're ready to support spring football.

Despite the presence of such new gate attractions as Mike Rozier, Joe Cribbs, Doug Williams and Jim Kelly, and an "estimated" league-record crowd of 62,300 in Birmingham, Alabama, the average attendance for the nine opening games was 32,918 — 6,070 below last year's first-game average.

Early ratings from six major markets for ABC's USFL telecasts averaged 9.0 in cities, representing 24 percent of the nation's television homes.

That was higher than the 7.0 USFL Commissioner Chet Simmons said he had hoped for this season, the final year of the ABC contract that provided the league with \$18 million.

But it was lower than last year's opening day national average of 12.7, when Herschel Walker, 1982's Heisman Trophy winner, played his first pro game. Last season's mark dropped to 7.4 the second week and to 6.0 for the entire season.

Publicly, the league is optimistic about its future.

"You look at this crowd, you see us taking the next step — going head-to-head with the NFL in the fall," said Donald Trump, owner of the New Jersey Generals as he surveyed the crowd at Birmingham's Legion Field.

But owners John Bassett of Tampa Bay and Myles Tannebaum of Philadelphia noted that the huge sums Trump and a few other owners will have spent for players is out-of-pocket money, not USFL income.

They are among those who question how long such deficit spending can continue.

As do most objective observers. Louis Guth, an economist specializing in sports with National Economic Research Associates, last year gave the USFL a 50-50 chance of surviving.

This season, he's not even that sure.

"It seems to me the uncertainty surrounding the situation has gotten bigger, not smaller," Guth said Monday.

It still doesn't appear that they've taken the product and made it accepted by the fans as a professional-level sports league.

Aside from Birmingham, attendance was spotty.

Los Angeles drew 32,082 to the Coliseum, 2,000 fewer than it had for Walker's debut there on opening day last season despite Sunday's postgame concert by Wayne Newton and the Gatlin Brothers band.

In Tempe, Arizona, there were 17,745 fans in 70,000-seat Sun Devil Stadium to see the Wranglers last year's opener draw 42,915.

The smallest opening-day crowd was in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where only 11,638 turned out in a cold rain to watch two of the USFL's six expansion teams, the Pittsburgh Maulers (with 1983 Heisman winner Rozier) and the Oklahoma Outlaws (with Williams, the former Tampa Bay Buccaneer quarterback).

Rozier was held to 27 yards in 16 carries, but Williams threw for the carry's only touchdown in a 7-3 victory.

Another expansion team, the Jacksonville Bulls, underscored what may be the league's next big headache by crushing Washington, 53-14.

The Federal, 4-4 last season, plays in the shadow of the National Football League Redskins; they are reported to be in serious financial trouble and up for sale.

**NHL Standings**

**TRANSMISSION**

**USFL Standings**

**CAPRICE**

**ARISTOCATS**

**OBSERVER****Consumer-of-the-Month**

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — I began joining of-the-Month Clubs and couldn't stop. First I joined the Book-of-the-Month Club. Then Record-of-the-Month Club. Steak-of-the-Month Club. Soap-of-the-Month Club. Cigar-of-the-Month Club. Fruit-of-the-Month Club and Bug-of-the-Month Club.

Maybe it was because the bargains were irresistible. For joining the Bug-of-the-Month Club, for example, I received three bugs of my choice, in addition to the Bug-of-the-Month. I had only to promise to buy three additional bugs that would be offered during the months ahead.

The other clubs worked the same way. For a while the mail was filled with delights. One day three different books arrived. The next, three steaks. A day or two later, a papaya, a banana and a watermelon. Then, a praying mantis, a cricket and a June bug.

Then the trouble began.

Every month club sent a description of the item it intended to send me almost immediately unless I mailed back a form stating that I didn't want that month's selection.

My nature is to put things off. So I was annoyed to receive in the mail a wild-boar sirloin, a Peruvian pineapple, an Ethiopian cigar, "The Inside Story of the Ottoman Empire in two volumes, a bar of Minnesota mustard-seed soap, an album entitled "Music to Bust Your Eardrums By" recorded by the Keening Banshees, and an authentic giant Sumatra mosquito.

I paid for everything. A promise is a promise. I used the wild-boar sirloin as bait to lure the giant Sumatra mosquito out of the bedroom, then swatted him with both volumes of the Ottoman Empire as he was lighting up the Ethiopian cigar after a good meal.

The next month I was on guard. As soon as the mail announcing the offerings came in I checked the boxes declaring I didn't want any of it and rushed to the post office.

The following month business took me out of town in the critical mailing period. I returned to discover that there was no way I could avoid receiving an Indian python T-bone-steak, a Finnish crabapple,

a Bulgarian exploding cigar, a 998-page novel about six generations of women with healing bosoms, a bar of rare laundry soap compounded from throughout horses, an album entitled "Music to Blow Your Brains Out By" recorded by the Wanton Shriekers, and a mated pair of rare Mongolian bedbugs.

Again I paid, and threw everything into the closet where we keep things we intend to send out of these days to the Salvation Army.

In the following month I canceled out-of-town business trips and gave up sleeping. I meant to be there when the clubs delivered their warnings, and I was. That month was a month of great peace in the house except for the ominous grinding of rare Mongolian bedbugs tunneling through six generations of women with healing bosoms in search of a route to my bedroom.

The next month — disaster. Exhausted by sleepless weeks of waiting to intercept the mail, I was taken away for test and blood plasma. When I recovered the mailman was waiting at the door.

A yak porthouse. An Eskimo cameloupe. A cigar rolled with snuff by the famous snuff-cigar tribesmen of Nyassaland. The first two volumes of a new six-volume work called "Lyndon Johnson Still Won't Do." A bar of .38-caliber soap, "guaranteed to fire accurately when you are assaulted in the bathtub, no matter how wet." An album entitled "Music to Make Your Neighbors Hate You" recorded by Cruel and Inhuman Punishment. A new mutant potato bug that fed on upholstered furniture instead of spuds.

Again I paid. Why not? I had fulfilled the contracts. Three purchases, and I was a free man. And now here is the mail. The clubs write that I have "bonus points." I am eligible for free gifts at last.

My bosom teeters with lust for free goods. To quiet it, I fling myself on the bed, and rise with a scream of pain. The Mongolian bedbugs have finally tunneled through the sixth generation of healing bosoms and are staring on a seventh.

New York Times Service

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**OBSERVER****Consumer-of-the-Month**

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Wednesday, you may have noticed, is Feb. 29. For you, it may mean a 24-hour reprieve before the first-of-the-month bills. For the Lanes and others like them, the leap day means they get to observe that way, and about time it got here.

They could have chosen any of the other 1,460 days during the quadrangle, but they said "I do" on Feb. 29, 1980.

"So up until now, we celebrated our anniversary on Feb. 28," Evelena explained.

In the case of Joyce Uslaner of Los Angeles, the solution is not as cut and dried. She was born Feb. 29, 1928.

"In years other than leap years, my husband always says that I should observe the birthday on March 1, since I was born the day after Feb. 28," she said. "I insist Feb. 28 is the proper day. So we compromise and celebrate the entire week."

Actually, as she pointed out, there could be legal implications. "What date does the Social Security Administration consider that I will have reached age 65?"

Life is full of unanswered questions, but this one has a solution. A call to the U.S. Social Security in Washington brought this response:

"For benefit purposes, you are deemed to have attained your age on the day before your actual birthday. This has a basis in English common law. You have completed 365 days before your birthday. There are other agencies that use the same yardstick."

In the comic opera "The Pirates of Penzance" by Gilbert and Sullivan, this legal point is of no use to Frederic, the pirate apprentice born on leap day. Not only was Frederic meant by his father to be a pilot (his namesake was a bit deaf), but when the son seeks release from his contract as an apprentice after 21 years of

agonizing over U.S. income tax returns. This year, though, that extra 24 hours works against last-minute filers in the United States.

The tax deadline has to be on a weekday, according to Robert L. Giannangeli, public affairs officer with the Internal Revenue Service in Los Angeles. Without Feb. 29 this year, April 15 would fall on a Saturday, and returns wouldn't be due until two days later. As it is, April 15 is a Sunday, and the deadline is the next day.

Pope Gregory XIII did not know exactly what he was getting people into when, in 1582, he reformed the calendar introduced by Julius Caesar. For one thing, neither of them owned a watch with a built-in calendar.

Back in the dark ages of the 1970s, when digital watches first became popular, the day following Feb. 28 always became March 1, which also happened on many analog watch-calendars and clock-calendars. Leap year be damned.

Nearly eight centuries later the monk known as the Venerable Bede discovered that the 365-

of-those born in the leap year 1096. The year 1900 didn't qualify as a leap year, meaning that such people had to wait until 1904 to blow out the first candle.

In fact, there once was an organization known as Eight Years Without a Birthday Club, and there still may be, although no members could be found.

This phenomenon came about because the only century years that are leap years are those that can be divided evenly by 400. Thus, 1700, 1800 and 1900 weren't, but 2000 will be.

Part of our calendar arrangement was the idea of Caesar, who adopted the assumption of an adviser that the year actually was 365 and a fourth days long. The ruler decreed that, to make everything neat and tidy, February would have an extra day every four years. He was eventually murdered.

Nearly eight centuries later the monk known as the Venerable Bede discovered that the 365-

**PEOPLE****Baryshnikov-ABT Pad**

Mikhail Baryshnikov will stay on as artistic director of the American Ballet Theatre without a formal contract, "for an indefinite time" and, at his insistence, without pay for his administrative work, the company has announced. Its statement resolves, for now, questions about Baryshnikov's future and the ABT leadership: last autumn, Baryshnikov offered to resign after a shake-up on the ABT board and a financially rocky season. The ABT statement said that Baryshnikov would "enjoy the same benefits as many heads of other international cultural institutions." This arrangement will enable Mr. Baryshnikov to pursue from time to time special projects that are of interest to him outside the company.

The only such project to which Baryshnikov has committed himself thus far is a film for the producer-director Taylor Hackford, who made "An Officer and a Gentleman," scheduled for production this summer during the ABT vacation.

Leap year also has its place in folklore. According to Frances Tally of the Folklore and Mythology Center at the University of California, Los Angeles, the Rhinelander of Germany used to believe that a Feb. 29 baby would be clairvoyant, but haunted by evil spirits for the rest of his or her life.

Sydney Oman of Santa Monica, California, a writer of syndicated horoscopes, said that, though the background on people born Feb. 29 is limited, a generalization may be made that they have highly developed intuition, are natural teachers and are excellent at vocational guidance.

"They tend to be perfectionists and fall prey to brooding and worrying, because they are always striving for something constantly out of reach. This year could be their most significant period since 1975, which was a power year for them," Mr. Oman said.

This year of 5-year-old brides and 14-year-old grandmothers would at one time also have had romantic implications. But the tradition of leap year, especially Feb. 29, being a day for a woman to propose marriage to a man has faded away.

Even the tradition of having the extra day in February is being questioned, particularly by some in court clerks who would prefer that it be in the spring or summer.

None of this has anything to do with leap seconds, which began being added to the world's clocks pretty much annually, in 1972. Scientists say these have to do with the Earth's rotational rate, and if the correction weren't made, in 3,600 years the clocks would be an hour off.

One you can trust totally, called on women "to get the ambition going" to take on jobs. "There are many women who have the opportunities and who use them. Or who are too content with the job that they do, and who do not necessarily make the effort to climb the ladder. Sometimes it's thought to be feminine to do that. It isn't at all," you know."

Paul M. Lazarus, 21, a nephew of Senator Paul Laxalt, Republic of Nevada, has pleaded guilty in a charge of selling cocaine. Mr. Lazarus, 21, John Barrett sentencing for March 22, Laxalt, received probation and a suspended sentence of 20 years.

Gilbert E. Kaplan, publisher of Institutional Investor magazine, has made something of a hit with his "Machiavelli" series. The only such project to which Baryshnikov has committed himself thus far is a film for the producer-director Taylor Hackford, who made "An Officer and a Gentleman," scheduled for production this summer during the ABT vacation.

A Florida department-chain canceled two appearance Miami after Jane Fonda's affair forced the evacuation of the stores. The actress, who also has political activism, physical fitness business, had scheduled to stop at two sites to promote her line of exercise Members of the Latin community began protesting the visit of Spanish radio station reporter and she had betrayed North Vietnam by visiting North Vietnam.

A former featherweight boxer champion, Willy Pep, 61, lost \$75-million defamation suit in New York over a July 1980 magazine article he claims accused him of throwing a fight. The article sides with boxer, identified only as Champ, "took a dive in a fight. Pep contended that as familiar with boxing would realize "the Champ" as him and fight as Willy Pep vs. Luis Palau Madison Square Garden in New York.

**A Few of the Hurdles of Leap Year****Of Birthdays, Anniversaries, Clock-Calendars and Taxes**

By Dave Larsen